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PROGRESSIVE MAPS, N° 1.

87 Long. from 82 Greenwich. 77

72



(((THE COUNTRY
East of the Mississippi)))
AS OCCUPIED BY THE INDIANS.

15 Long. from lo Washgtn.

A

GRAMMAR SCHOOL HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

WITH QUESTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS,

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

AND

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

BY

JOHN J. ANDERSON, A.M.,

LATE PRINCIPAL OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 31, NEW YORK CITY.

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BY

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LATE PRINCIPAL OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 31, NEW YORK CITY.

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This is also a connected narrative, but more complete and circumstantial in its statements than any of the preceding. *It is intended for Grammar and High schools.*

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Southern District of New York.

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TO TEACHERS.

THIS work is intended for advanced classes in Grammar Schools and Academies. The leading aim in its preparation has been to narrate the events, as well as their causes, details, effects, and connection with each other, in the most concise language consistent with the clearness and fulness necessary for the proper understanding of the subject. Although the history of our country is here condensed within a few pages, it is believed that all the important facts are stated, and that no particulars are omitted that are essential to their clear comprehension.

A knowledge of history can never be acquired so as to make the acquisition permanent and useful, unless, at the same time, the geography of the narrative is well understood. The exact location of every place mentioned in this work, except a very few beyond the limits of the United States, is shown on maps, a number of which were specially prepared for this work; and the system of map questions, by which not only the location of each place is required to be learned, but its situation with reference to other places, is a

feature not to be found in any other history which has come under the author's notice. Of the importance of uniting the two studies of history and geography, no practical teacher need be informed. By associating events with places, both are more permanently impressed on the mind.

The design of the questions at the bottom of the pages, is to draw attention to the facts singly. Those at the end of the sections, called Review Questions, associate facts belonging to the same class or train of events, and, consequently, require answers of a topical character. This method, in connection with the requirements in relation to geography, cannot fail to awaken an interest in the mind of the learner, and lead him to a knowledge of the subject that will prove satisfactory and permanent. It will give him, too, a power and readiness of grouping, describing, and relating, that will prove of lasting benefit.

It will be observed that the author has given more attention to the pronunciation of proper names than in his previous works. The pronunciation of no name that seemed to be at all difficult for the learner, has been omitted. The authorities employed are Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries, and Baldwin's Gazetteer.

The author would suggest to his fellow-teachers,

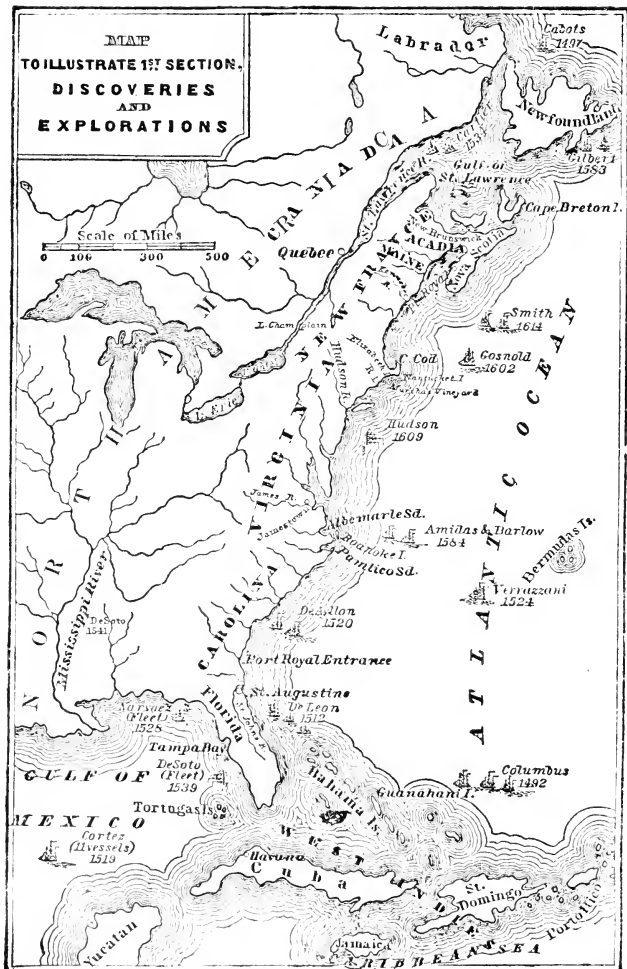
that this book may be used just as it is written. It is a production growing out of twenty years' experience in the school-room ; and, while no claim of perfection is made either for its plan or infallibility in its statements, it will be, it is believed, when thus used, an important aid in the hands of teachers. The maps should be used freely : they may be drawn by the teacher or pupils on the blackboard ; and no recitation should be heard nor instruction given, without them. In this way pupils will be made to learn and recite intelligently, since they will be compelled to use their eyes as well as their ears, and to exercise their understanding.

With regard to the chronology, two things are to be avoided. The pupil should not be required to learn dates unassociated with the narrative, nor should any system of mnemonics be employed which requires the use of facts or statements not belonging to the history. In the one case, the mind is burdened with useless lumber to the overtasking of the memory ; and, in the other case, it is confused with a multiplicity of facts, perhaps, of but little or no importance. A few prominent events should be selected as stand-points, from which, on the one side, may be seen a train of causes ; and, on the other, a series of effects or consequences. In this way, whatever is really im-

portant, will be readily remembered and judiciously appropriated.

With these few remarks and suggestions, the author commits the work to the impartial examination of his fellow-laborers in the cause of education; trusting that it will be received with that kind consideration which has been extended to his other works on this subject.

MAP
TO ILLUSTRATE 1ST SECTION.
DISCOVERIES
AND
EXPLORATIONS



HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION I.

Discoveries and Explorations.

EXTENDING FROM THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, IN 1492, TO
THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA, IN 1607.

1. AMERICA was discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa (*jen'-o-a*), Italy. Believing the earth to be round, Columbus concluded that by sailing westward he would sooner reach India than by taking the usual route by way of Egypt. The route around the southern extremity of Africa was not then known.

2. Being too poor to fit out an expedition at his own expense, he applied for aid to the republic of Genoa, and afterward to the monarchs of England and Portugal; but in vain. At last he was assisted by Isabella, Queen of Spain. With a fleet of three vessels he set sail, and after a voyage of ten weeks, discovered one of the Baha-

MAP QUESTIONS.—(See Map, page 8.) Where are the Bahama Islands? The West Indies? Where is Guanahani? Labrador? Porto Rico? Florida? St. Domingo? Cuba? Tampa Bay? Newfoundland? Quebec? Nova Scotia? New Brunswick? Acadia? Port Royal entrance? St. Augustine? Pamlico Sound? Albemarle Sound? Virginia? Cape Cod? Maine? Martha's Vineyard? Jamestown? Into what waters does the Mississippi flow? The St. Lawrence? The St. John's? The Kennebec? The James?

1. Who was Columbus? When was America discovered? Who made the discovery? What belief did Columbus have? What was then the usual route to India? What route was then not yet known?

2. For what did Columbus solicit aid? Why did he do so? Of whom did he ask aid? Who, finally, assisted him? What can you state of his first voyage? What land did he discover? What name did he give it?

ma Islands, called by the natives Guanahani (*gwah-nah-hah'-ne*). He gave it the name of San Salvador.

3. Columbus made three other voyages to the New World, in the first of which, as well as in the one just described, his discoveries were confined to the islands between North and South America. These he supposed to be near India; but when, in after years, the mistake became known, they were called the West Indies, and the islands southeast of Asia were called the East Indies.

4. In his third voyage, made in 1498, Columbus discovered the mainland, at the mouth of the river O-ri-no'-co, in South America; and in his last he examined the coast of Da-ri-en'. He died in Spain, at the age of seventy, a few months after he returned from his fourth voyage. He never knew that he had discovered a new continent.

5. In 1497, John Cabot (*kab'-bot*), and his son Sebastian, while sailing under a commission from Henry VII. of England, reached the coast of Labrador, and thus were the first to discover the continent of America. In a second voyage, made by Sebastian Cabot, in 1498, the coast from Labrador to Chesapeake Bay was explored.

6. In 1499, Amerigo Vespucci (*ah-mā-rē'-gō ves-poot'-chē*), a Florentine navigator, visited the eastern coast of South America, and, in 1501, made a second voyage to the same regions. He prepared accounts of the two voyages, from which he acquired the reputation of being the discoverer of the western mainland. In consequence of this, as well as from the fact that his were the first published accounts of the newly discovered country, it was called America.

3. What can you state of Columbus's second voyage? Why were the West Indies so called?

4. What can you state of Columbus's third voyage? Of his fourth? What further can you state of Columbus?

5. What discovery was made in 1497? What exploration was made in 1498?

6. Who was Amerigo Vespucci? What two voyages are mentioned? Why was the new world called America?

7. Twenty years after Columbus's first and great discovery, Ponce de Leon (*pōn'-thā dā lā-ōn'*), an aged Spaniard, sailed from Porto Rico (*re'-co*) in search of a wonderful fountain, which, it was said, existed in one of the Bahama Islands, and would impart immortal youth to all who might drink of its waters.

8. After visiting several islands, he discovered, in 1512, an unknown land, whose forests were adorned with flowers. From the abundance of the flowers, and also because the discovery happened on Easter Sunday, which the Spaniards call *Pascua Florida* (*pah'-scoo-ah flo-re'-dah*), it received the name of Florida. His search for the fountain was, of course, unsuccessful.

9. Several years after, he went again to Florida. His object this time was to make a settlement, he having been appointed governor of the country upon the condition that he would colonize it. He effected a landing, but in an attack made by the natives, the Spaniards were killed or driven back to their ships, and De Leon received a mortal wound--of which he died, in Cuba.

10. Two expeditions were made to Carolina by De Ayllon (*dā ile-yone'*). The object of the first, made in 1520, was the capture of natives to work the plantations and mines of St. Domingo. The second was undertaken to conquer the country. Both were unsuccessful.

11. In 1517, Cordova (*kor'-do-va*) discovered Mexico, and explored the northern coast of Yu-ca-tan'. Afterward, Cor'-tez, who had been sent by the governor of

7. Who was Ponce de Leon? What visionary enterprise did he undertake?

8. Did he discover the fountain? Why not? What did he discover? Why was the land called Florida?

9. What next did De Leon undertake? What was the result?

10. What was undertaken in 1520? What, afterward? What were the results?

11. When was Mexico discovered? Who made the discovery? What else did Cordova do? What did Cortez accomplish?

Cuba, succeeded in conquering the Mexicans; and their country, in 1521, became a province of Spain.

12. Narvaez (*nar-vah'-eth*), believing Florida to be a land of great wealth, obtained from the Spanish sovereign an appointment as governor, and, in 1528, sailed from Cuba, to conquer and possess it. The attempt proved disastrous; for of the three hundred men who penetrated the wild regions, only four, after years of wandering, succeeded in reaching a Spanish settlement in Mexico.

13. These men asserted that Florida was the richest country in the world,—a statement which the people of Spain generally believed, among them Ferdinand de Soto (*da so'-to*). With a fleet of ten vessels, and a gay company of six hundred armed men, De Soto sailed for Cuba, whence he proceeded to Florida. He landed on the shores of Tampa Bay, and, in the summer of 1539, commenced his march into the interior.

14. After wandering for nearly three years, during which, in 1541, the Mississippi was discovered, he sickened and died. To conceal his death from the natives, who regarded him with fear, his body was sunk in the waters of the great river which he had discovered. The remnant of his followers, having in vain tried to reach Mexico through the forests, built seven frail barks, sailed down the Mississippi and along the coast of Mexico, until they reached a Spanish settlement.

15. In 1524, Verrazzani (*ver-rat-tsah'-ne*), a Florentine navigator, sailing in the service of France, explored the coast of America from the Carolinas to Newfoundland (*new'-fund-land*). To the whole region thus examined he

12. What belief did Narvaez have? What appointment did he obtain? From what place did he sail? With what object? What was the result?

13. Who was De Soto? What statement did he believe? Give an account of the beginning of his expedition.

14. Give a further account of his expedition. What river did he discover? When did he make the discovery? What became of his followers?

15. Who was Verrazzani? What explorations did he make? What name did he give to the region? Where is Chesapeake Bay? (See Map, p. 53.)

gave the name of New France, a name which was afterward restricted to Canada.

16. No other explorations were made by the French until 1534. In that year and the following, James Cartier (*car-te-ā'*) made two voyages, discovered the St. Lawrence, explored its banks, and took possession of the whole country in the name of his king. The French, however, effected no permanent settlement in Canada until one was made on the site of Quebec, in 1608.

17. But Quebec was not the first settlement made by the French on the American continent, as Port Royal, now Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, was settled three years before. The French, claiming the whole territory now included in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, called it A-ca'-di-a.

18. The French Protestants, or Huguenots, as they were called, desired to have in America a place of refuge. With the permission of King Charles, and aided by the celebrated Coligny (*ko-leen-ye'*), two attempts were made to establish a colony—one at Port Royal entrance, Carolina, in 1562, and the other on the banks of the St. John's River, Florida, in 1564.

19. The settlers of 1562 built a fort, to which they gave the name of Carolina, in honor of Charles (*Carolus*, in Latin), their king. Twenty-six men were left to keep possession of the country, while the others, with John Ribault (*rē-bō'*), their commander, returned to France for re-enforcements; but the promised aid not arriving, the colonists, in despair, embarked for their native land.

20. Spain, unwilling that the settlement on the St.

16. When was the St. Lawrence discovered? By whom? What further did Cartier do? When was Quebec settled? By whom?

17. Which was the first French settlement in America? When was Port Royal settled? What country was called Acadia? Who called it so?

18. Who were the Huguenots? What desire did they have? Who aided them? What settlements were begun by them?

19. Give an account of the Carolina settlement.

John's should exist, commissioned Melendez (*mā-len'-deth*) to destroy it. After laying the foundations of St. Augustine, in 1565, Melendez proceeded against the Huguenots, whom he surprised and massacred. In revenge, De Gourgues (*goorg*), of France, two years after, surprised the Spanish forts on the St. John's, and hung two hundred captives upon the trees.

21. In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed from England, under a patent granted by Queen Elizabeth. His design was to take possession of the northern parts of America, and found a colony in Newfoundland. He landed on the island, but, in consequence of disasters, no attempt at settlement was made. On the return to England, one of the ships, that in which Gilbert sailed, foundered, and all on board perished.

22. Sir Walter Raleigh (*ran'-lē*), not disheartened by the sad fate of his step-brother, Gilbert, obtained from Elizabeth an ample patent, and, in 1584, sent two vessels, under the command of Am'i-das and Barlow. The voyagers arrived on the coast of Carolina, visited the islands in Pam'-li-co and Albemarle sounds, took possession of the country in the name of their sovereign, and, after trafficking with the natives, returned to England.

23. So glowing an account did Amidas and Barlow give of the country which they had seen, that Elizabeth declared the event to be the most glorious in her reign, and, as a memorial of her unmarried state, named the region Virginia. Upon Raleigh she conferred the honor of knighthood.

20. Give an account of the St. John's settlement. When was St. Augustine settled? By whom? How does it rank in age among the towns in the United States? *Ans.* It is the oldest. What revenge did De Gourgues have?

21. What voyage was commenced in 1583? What was Gilbert's design? Give an account of Gilbert's operations. Of his fate.

22. Who was Sir Walter Raleigh? What expedition did he send in 1584? Give an account of it.

23. Why was the country called Virginia? What honor was conferred upon Raleigh?

24. Two attempts were afterward made by Raleigh to establish a colony on Roanoke Island—one, under Ralph Lane, in 1585, and the other, under John White, in 1587. The people under Lane, after a year of distress at Roanoke, embarked for England with Sir Francis Drake, who had stopped there on his way from the West Indies. White did not remain long at the island: he went to England for supplies. When he returned, after an absence of nearly three years, none of the colonists could be found.

25. The next attempt to plant an English colony in America was made by Bartholomew Gos'nold, in 1602. He discovered Cape Cod, and so named it because of the great number of codfish caught there. Concluding to settle on one of the Elizabeth Islands, he built a storehouse and fort; but discontents arising, the design was abandoned, and the whole party returned to England.

26. The favorable reports of the country made by Gos'nold induced some English merchants to fit out two vessels, under the command of Martin Pring, for exploration and trade. Pring, in 1603, examined the shores and large rivers of Maine, as well as the coast thence to Martha's Vineyard. Three years later he made a second voyage, and also a more accurate survey of Maine.

27. The territory which the English claimed, basing their claim upon the discoveries of the Cabots, extended from the 34th to the 45th degrees of north latitude. In 1606, James I. divided this region into two divisions. The northern, called North Virginia, he granted to the

24. What did Raleigh wish to do? Give an account of the undertaking conducted by Lane. Of the one conducted by White.

25. When was Cape Cod discovered? By whom? Why was it so named? Give an account of Gosnold's attempt at settlement. Where are the Elizabeth Islands? (See Map, p. 24.)

26. Who sent Pring to America? What induced them to send him? Give an account of his first voyage. Of his second.

27. What extent of American territory did the English claim? What was their title to the claim? What division was made of the territory in 1606?

Plymouth Company; and the southern, called South Virginia, to the London Company.

28. During the following year, 1607, the Plymouth Company sent a number of planters, who began a settlement at the mouth of the Kennebec; but the cold of the winter, the destruction of their storehouse, and the death of their president, discouraged them, and they returned to England.

29. The London Company was successful. They sent more than a hundred persons, in a fleet commanded by Christopher Newport. The design of the colonists was to settle on Roanoke, but a storm carried the vessels further north. Sailing up a large stream, which they named the James River, they selected a place for a settlement, and called it Jamestown.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECAPITULATION.

- 1492. America was discovered by Columbus.
- 1497. The Continent of America was discovered by John Cabot.
- 1498. The coast of North America was explored by Sebastian Cabot.
The Continent of America was discovered by Columbus.
- 1499. South America was visited by Amerigo Vespucci.
- 1512. Florida was discovered by De Leon.
- 1520. Carolina was visited by De Ayllon.
- 1521. Mexico was conquered by Cortez.
- 1524. The coast of North America was explored by Verrazzani.
- 1528. The conquest of Florida was undertaken by Narvaez.
- 1534. The St. Lawrence was discovered by Cartier.
- 1541. The Mississippi was discovered by De Soto.
- 1562. The Huguenots began a settlement at Port Royal.
- 1564. The Huguenots began a settlement in Florida.

MAP QUESTIONS.--(See Map, p. 53.) What large bay is on the East of Virginia? Into what body of water does the James River flow? Where is Jamestown? Where are the Bermuda Islands? (See Map, p. 8.)

28. What attempt at settlement did the Plymouth Company make? What caused the failure of the attempt?

29. Where did the London Company design to plant a colony? Did they do so? Why not? Where did they make a settlement?

1565. St. Augustine was settled by the Spaniards.
1584. The coast of Carolina was explored by Amidas and Barlow.
1585. The first attempt was made to form a settlement at Roanoke.
1587. Second attempt was made to form a settlement at Roanoke.
1602. Cape Cod was discovered by Gosnold.
1603. The New England coast was explored by Pring.
1605. Port Royal, Nova Scotia, was settled by the French.
1606. The London and Plymouth Companies received charters.
1607. The Plymouth Co. began a settlement on the Kennebec.
Jamestown was settled by the London Company.

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24. Name four of the early French navigators.....	9-17
25. Name eleven of the early English navigators.....	9-17
26. By whom was the southwest passage to Asia discovered? <i>Ans.</i> By Ferdinand Magellan, who sailed through the strait which bears his name, in 1520. At the Philippine Islands, in a contest with the na- tives, he was killed; but one of his vessels reached Spain by way of the Cape of Good Hope, thus making the first voyage around the globe.	
27. Had the Pacific Ocean been previously discovered? <i>Ans.</i> In 1513, Bal-bo'a, while crossing the Isthmus of Darien, gained the summit of a mountain, from which he discovered the Pacific Ocean.	

SECTION II.

Colonial History.

EXTENDING FROM THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA, IN 1607, TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, IN 1754.

1. The first settlement in Virginia, as previously stated, was made at Jamestown, in 1607, under the direction of the London Company. The colony was governed under a charter granted by James I., the supreme government being vested in a council resident in England, and the local government in a colonial council of seven persons appointed by the king.

2. At first the colony did not prosper. The scarcity of provisions, the hostility of the natives, the want of industrial habits among the settlers, and sickness, which carried to the grave fifty men in less than four months, proved nearly fatal to the enterprise. Among those who died was Bartholomew Gosnold.

3. Wingfield, the president of the council, having embezzled the public stores and become concerned in a plot to abandon the settlement, was expelled from office. He was succeeded by Ratcliffe; but, in consequence of the inefficiency of the latter, the management of affairs fell into the hands of Captain John Smith, the most enterprising and sagacious man in the colony.

4. Several months later, upon the actual deposition of

1. Where was the first settlement made in Virginia? Who made it? When was Jamestown settled? How was the colony governed?

2. Why did not the colony prosper at first? What is said of Gosnold?

3. Who was Wingfield? What is said of him? Who was Ratcliffe? What is said of him? What, of Smith?

4. What further is said of Smith? Where is Chesapeake Bay? (Map, p. 53.) The James River?

Ratcliffe, Smith was formally elected in his place. To the efforts of the new president the salvation of the infant colony was owing. He explored Chesapeake Bay, as well as the James and other rivers, and often returned with supplies of corn.

5. It is related that Smith, while on one of his expeditions, was surprised by a large body of Indians, and, after a desperate struggle, was captured, and conducted to Powhatan (*pow-hat-tan'*), the principal chief. The warriors met in council, so goes the story, and determined that Smith should be put to death.

6. Accordingly he was bound, and his head placed upon a stone; but, just as the savages were raising their clubs to dash out his brains, Po-ca-hon'-tas, a daughter of Powhatan, rushed forward, clasped the captive's head in her arms, and begged that his life might be saved. It is further related that the conduct of Pocahontas touched her father's heart, and the sentence was revoked. Recent investigations, however, render it nearly certain that no such event ever took place.

7. The London Company, not having realized their expectations of profit from the Jamestown colony, sought and obtained a second charter, in 1609, and conferred upon Lord Delaware, a nobleman distinguished for his virtues, the appointment of governor for life. Three commissioners, Newport, Gates, and Somers (*sum'-erz*), who had been appointed to administer the affairs of the colony till the arrival of Delaware, were dispatched to America with a fleet of nine vessels, and more than five hundred emigrants.

5. Who was Powhatan? What is stated in relation to the capture of Smith? What further is stated?

6. State what is said in relation to carrying out the sentence. Of the part taken by Pocahontas. Of the result. Of the whole story.

7. When did the London Company get a second charter? Why did they ask for it? Who was Lord Delaware? What appointment was given him? What is stated of three commissioners?

8. While on the passage a severe storm dispersed the fleet. One of the vessels (that bearing the commissioners) was wrecked on the Ber-mu'-da Islands, and another foundered; the others reached the James River in safety. Considering that no person had yet arrived to supersede him, Smith maintained his position as president, until, having been severely injured by an explosion of gun-powder, he returned to England for surgical aid.

9. No sooner had Smith fairly departed than the colonists gave themselves up to idleness and vice. The Indians became hostile, the horrors of famine ensued, and in less than six months not more than sixty of the five hundred persons whom he had left were alive. This period, extending over the first half of 1610, was long remembered as the "starving time."

10. In consequence of their destitution and gloomy prospects, the colonists determined to seek safety among the English fishermen at Newfoundland. In four vessels they embarked; but, just as they were drawing near the mouth of the river, Lord Delaware appeared with emigrants and supplies, and persuaded them to return. The new administration was a wise one, and under it the colony prospered. In consequence, however, of ill health, Delaware was soon compelled to return to England. He was succeeded in office by Sir Thomas Gates.

11. New settlements were made in the vicinity of Jamestown; and, notwithstanding the laws were harsh and strict, the colony continued to prosper. With a view to greater privileges, the London Company obtained

8. What misfortune befell them? Where are the Bermudas? (p. 8.) Why did Smith go to England? (The three commissioners afterward reached Virginia.)

9. How did the colonists behave after Smith left them? What were the consequences? What further is stated?

10. What did the colonists determine upon? Why did they so determine? Did they carry out their plan? Why not? What is said of Lord Delaware's administration? Why did he return to England? Who succeeded him in office?

11. When did the London Company receive their third charter? What remarkable feature did the new charter contain?

their third charter, in 1612. A remarkable feature of the new charter allowed the company to hold meetings for the transaction of business, thus giving to that body a democratic form of government.

12. Next year occurred the marriage of Pocahontas to a young Englishman, named John Rolfe (*rolf*). This event proved of great public importance, as it had the effect of establishing a confirmed peace with Powhatan. Three years after her marriage, Pocahontas accompanied her husband to England, where she was an object of interest to all classes of citizens, and was presented at Court. While preparing to return to her native land, she suddenly died, leaving a son, from whom are descended some well-known families in Virginia.

13. The commencement of negro slavery in the English colonies dates from its introduction into Virginia, in 1620, when a Dutch trading-vessel entered the James River with negroes, twenty of whom were landed and sold into perpetual slavery. During the same year, about a hundred women of good reputation arrived from England, and were married to the planters, each man giving for his wife one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco, the price of her passage to America. The culture of cotton was begun the next year.

14. After the marriage of Pocahontas, until the death of her father, peaceful relations existed between the settlers and the Indians; but, in 1622, Powhatan's successor commenced a bloody war, in one day massacring about three hundred and fifty men, women, and children. The colonists retaliated, slaughtering great numbers of the enemy. In an attack made upon the settlements, in

12. What event occurred in 1613? Of what advantage did it prove to the colonists? What further can you state of Pocahontas?

13. When did negro slavery commence in this country? State the circumstances. What other event took place in 1620? In 1621?

14. What occurred in 1622? Give an account of what followed.

1644, about three hundred persons were killed. Hostilities continued until 1646, when a treaty was made.

15. The affairs of the colony caused frequent meetings of the London Company, which were largely attended. The freedom of speech manifested on such occasions displeased the king, James I., and, under the pretext that the disasters to the colony were the result of bad government, he dissolved the company. Thus Virginia became, in 1624, a royal province.

16. The "Navigation Act," passed by Parliament in 1651, secured to English shipping the monopoly of the carrying trade with England. Though not at first enforced against Virginia, yet after its re-enactment, in 1660, with new provisions, it was vigorously executed, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the people.

17. The colonists, in consequence, became dissatisfied; and when, in 1673, Charles II. ceded to Lord Culpepper and the Earl of Arlington "all the dominion of land and water called Virginia," for the term of thirty-one years, their dissatisfaction was greatly increased.

18. Besides, they were restricted in the elective franchise, were required to conform to the doctrines and rituals of the Church of England, and the taxes levied were unequal and oppressive. A spirit of rebellion, in consequence, broke out among the "common people," who wanted but an excuse for appearing in arms; and it was soon found in an invasion made by the Susquehanna Indians.

19. The measures for defence adopted by Berkeley, the governor, being inefficient, the people demanded permis-

15. When did Virginia become a royal province? How was the change brought about?

16. When was the "Navigation Act" passed? What feature of it is mentioned? What is said of the enforcement of the act?

17. What made the colonists dissatisfied? What increased their dissatisfaction?

18. What restriction is mentioned? What requirement? What oppression? What was the consequence?

sion to arm and protect themselves. This being refused, a struggle for popular liberty broke out in 1676, known as BACON'S REBELLION. Five hundred men under arms, with Nathaniel Bacon as leader, marched against the Indians, whom they defeated. The colonists recovered for a time the rights which they formerly enjoyed; but Bacon dying, Berkeley caused twenty-two of the insurgents to be hung; and fines, imprisonments, and confiscations disgraced the rest of his administration.

20. Upon his recall by the king, in 1677, Virginia became a proprietary government, with Culpepper as governor. Culpepper ruled till 1684, when, because of his mismanagement, the king revoked the grant made in 1673, and deprived him of his office. Virginia then became a royal province again, and so remained till the Revolution.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM ITS SETTLEMENT, IN 1620, TO THE UNION OF NEW ENGLAND COLONIES, IN 1643.

21. Captain Smith, who had performed so creditable a part in the settlement of Virginia, set sail from London in 1614, for the purpose of trade and discovery in America. He examined the shores from the Penobscot River to Cape Cod, and prepared a map of the country, to which he gave the name of New England.

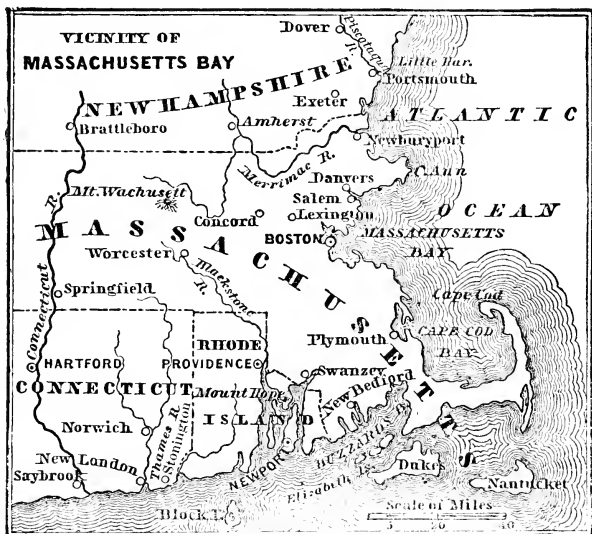
19. Who was Berkeley? What demand did the people make? Why did they make the demand? How did Berkeley treat their demand? What was the consequence? Who was Bacon? What further can you say of him? What further can you say of Berkeley?

20. When was Berkeley recalled? What, then, did Virginia become? What further history of Virginia can you give?

21. What explorations did Captain Smith make in 1614? Where had Smith previously made explorations? How did New England get its name?

22. The original Plymouth Company having been superseded by another, called the Council of Plymouth, the king, James I., granted to the latter, in 1620, all the territory between the fortieth and forty-eighth parallels of north latitude, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

23. It was not, however, under the direction of this company, nor with the aid of the king, that the first per-



manent settlement was made in New England, but by a small band of Pilgrims, dissenters from the Church of England, who had fled from their own country to find an

MAP QUESTIONS.—Where is Cape Cod? Cape Cod Bay? Plymouth? Salem? Boston? Little Harbor? Portsmouth? Dover? Merrimac River? Penobscot River? (Map, p. 61.)

22. What company took the place of the Plymouth Company? What grant was made to the new company?

23. Who were the Puritans? Who were the Pilgrims? Why did the Pilgrims leave England?

asylum from religious persecution. They were known in England as Puritans.

24. They at first went to Amsterdam, in Holland, whence they removed to Leyden (*li'-den*). At Leyden they lived eleven years in great harmony, under the pastoral care of John Robinson; but, from various causes, they became dissatisfied with their residence, and desired to plant a colony in America, where they might enjoy their civil and religious rights without molestation. After much solicitation, they obtained a grant of land from the London Company.

25. As many as could be accommodated, embarked on board a vessel called the *Speedwell*. The ship sailed to Southampton, England, where she was joined by another ship, called the *Mayflower*, with other Pilgrims from London. The two vessels set sail, but had not gone far before the *Speedwell* was found to need repairs, and they entered the port of Dartmouth (*dart'-muth*), England. A second time they started, but again put back—this time to Plymouth, where the *Speedwell* was abandoned as unseaworthy.

26. The *Mayflower* finally sailed alone, with one hundred and one passengers, the most distinguished of whom were John Carver, William Brewster, Miles Standish, William Bradford, and Edward Winslow. After a boisterous passage, they reached Cape Cod Bay; and there, in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, they agreed to and signed a solemn compact for their government, and unanimously elected Carver governor for one year.

27. Several days were spent in searching for a favorable locality. At length, on the 21st of December, 1620,

24. To what place did they first go? Where next did they go? How long did they live in Leyden? Why did they leave? What did they desire? What did they obtain?

25. In what vessel did the Pilgrims sail from Leyden? What took place at Southampton? At Dartmouth? At Plymouth?

26. What finally took place? Name five of the most distinguished of the *Mayflower's* passengers. What bay did they reach? Where is that bay? (Map, p. 21.) What compact was signed? Where were the Pilgrims when they signed it? Who was the first governor of the colony?

they landed at a place which they called Plymouth, in memory of the hospitalities which had been bestowed upon them at the last English port from which they had sailed. The winter was severe, and in less than five months nearly half of that Pilgrim band died from the effects of exposure and privations, Carver and his wife being among the number. Bradford was thereupon elected governor, and he continued, during thirty years, to be a prominent man in the colony.

28. In 1621, a treaty of friendship was made with Massasoit (*mas-sa-soit'*), chief of the Wampanoags (*wom-pa-nō'-ags*), that was sacredly observed for more than thirty years. Canonicus (*ka-non'-i-kus*), chief of the Narragansetts, kept the colonists in fear for awhile, but the decisive course of Bradford eventually compelled him to sue for peace.

29. Meanwhile other influences were at work to extend the range of settlements. A company of persons interested in the fisheries of New England, having purchased a tract of land, sent a hundred persons, under the charge of En'-di-cott. These settled at Salem, in 1628, thus laying the foundation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The proprietors soon after obtained a charter from Charles I.

30. Accessions were rapidly made to the new colony, and settlements at Charlestown and other places were begun. An important change, by which the government of the colony was transferred to New England, induced men of fortune and education to join the enterprise. About three hundred families, mostly Puritans, under the care of John Winthrop, arrived in 1630, and settled at and near Boston. Winthrop was elected governor.

27. When did the Pilgrims land? Is the anniversary of that day celebrated?
Ans. Owing to a mistake in converting the date from old to new style, the 22d is celebrated instead of the 21st. Where did the Pilgrims land? Why did they call the place Plymouth? What is said of their sufferings? Of Bradford?

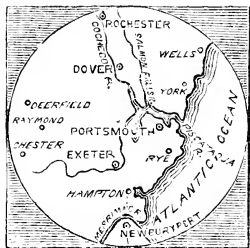
28. Who was Massasoit? What treaty was made? What is said of Canonicus?

29. On what enterprise was Endicott sent? With what success?

30. Where is Charlestown? (Map, p. 70.) What change in government took place? What was the effect? What took place in 1630?

31. An act of the "General Court" at Boston, in 1636, by which about two thousand dollars were appropriated for the purpose of founding a public school or college, led to the establishment of what is now the oldest literary institution in America. Two years after, the Rev. John Harvard bequeathed upwards of three thousand dollars to it, which, in honor of the benefactor, was named Harvard College. Its location is at Cambridge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.



PORTSMOUTH AND VICINITY.

32. The Council of Plymouth, it will be remembered, obtained, in 1620, a grant of land including the whole of what is now known as New England. Two years after, a portion of this territory was ceded to Ferdinand Gorges (*gor'-jez*) and John Mason, and called Laconia. In 1623, Mason and Gorges sent emigrants to

America, who settled at Little Harbor, near Portsmouth; and at Dover.

33. Although the grant to Gorges and Mason included all the territory between the Merrimac and the Kennebec, the Rev. John Wheelwright, in 1629, purchased of the Indians a portion of the same territory. In the same year Mason obtained from Gorges a grant, in his own name alone, of

31. Where is Cambridge? (Map, p. 70.) What celebrated institution of learning is there? Give the history of its establishment.

32. When did the Council of Plymouth obtain their grant? What took place two years after? When was New Hampshire settled? Where?

33. By whom was New Hampshire so called? How did Mason come by the territory? Upon what did Wheelwright base his claim? Where is the Kennebec River? (Map, p. 61.)

the country which Wheelwright had purchased, and to this he gave the name of New Hampshire.

34. After the death of Mason a vexatious controversy took place, in consequence of the land claims which his heirs made. It was not terminated until they relinquished all the unoccupied portions of the province. The district of New Hampshire was several times connected with Massachusetts, but in 1741 it became a separate royal province, and so continued till the Revolution. (See pp. 33, 34.)

CONNECTICUT.

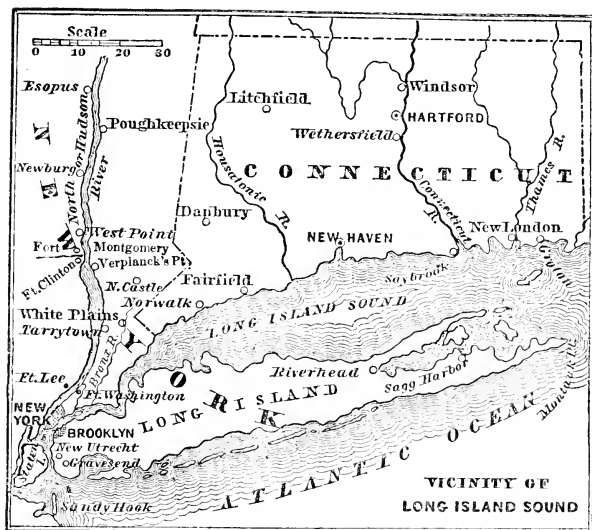
35. In 1630, the Council of Plymouth ceded the "soil of Connecticut" to the Earl of Warwick; and this grant, the following year, was transferred to Lord Say-and-Seal, Lord Brooke, and others. As the Dutch, at the time, laid claim to the territory thus ceded, they built a fort on the Connecticut, where Hartford now stands, to prevent the English from making any settlements in that section.

36. The structure was hardly completed when Captain Holmes (*hōmz*) and a company from Plymouth, sailed up the river. Though menaced by the Dutch, the English passed the fort unhurt, and commenced the settlement of Connecticut, by erecting in that year, 1633, a trading-house at Windsor (*win'-zer*). Important additions were made to this, called the Connecticut Colony, by two large emigrations from Massachusetts—the second conducted by the Rev. Thomas Hooker, in 1636.

34. What controversy took place? How was it ended? Give the subsequent history of the New Hampshire colony.

35. What grant was made in 1630? In 1631? Where did the Dutch build a fort? Why did they build it there?

36. When was Connecticut settled? At what place? By whom? What threat did the Dutch make? What additions were made to the Connecticut colony?



37. Toward the close of 1635, John Winthrop, son of the Massachusetts governor, acting under a commission from the proprietors of Connecticut, built a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut. A colony was also established there, which, in honor of Lord Say-and-Seal, and Lord Brooke, was called Saybrook.

38. About this time difficulties with the Indians commenced. The Pequods (*pe'-kwodz*), a warlike tribe inhabiting the southeast part of Connecticut, having committed

MAP QUESTIONS.—Where is Windsor? Saybrook? Hartford? Wethersfield? New Haven? Providence? (p. 24.) What city is on the island of Rhode Island? *Ans.* Newport. In what direction is Newport from Providence? What State is on the South of New Hampshire? (p. 24.) What two on the south of Massachusetts? Describe the Connecticut River.

37. When was the Saybrook colony established? Why was it so called? Give its origin.

38. Who were the Pequods? What united action was taken by the settlers? Why was the action taken? Give the result.

many acts of hostility, Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, in 1637, united in declaring war against them. Captain Mason, with a force of colonists and friendly Indians, proceeded against the Pequods, burned their fort and wigwams, killed more than six hundred of their number, and completely broke them up as a tribe.

39. A third colony was established in Connecticut, in 1638, called the New Haven Colony. The land was bought of the Indians; and, under the guidance of Theophilus Eaton and the Rev. John Davenport, a colony, remarkable for the religious spirit that marked its laws, was planted and flourished.

40. In 1639, the people of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, finding their settlements beyond the limits of Massachusetts, met at Hartford, and united in forming a government for themselves. The colony of Saybrook maintained its separate existence until 1644. By its annexation in that year to the Connecticut Colony, only two colonies remained, which were united, in 1665, under a liberal royal charter granted by King Charles II., of England.

41. Sir Edmund Andros, who was afterward royal governor of New England, in 1687 appeared before the Connecticut Assembly, in session at Hartford, and demanded the surrender of the charter. A discussion at once arose, which was protracted till evening, when the charter was brought in and laid upon the table; but just as Andros was stepping forward to take it, the lights were suddenly extinguished. When the candles were relighted, the document could not be found. It had been carried away and hid in the hollow of a tree.

39. When was the New Haven colony established? Give the origin of it. What further can you say of it?

40. What union took place in 1639? In 1644? In 1665?

41. What appointment did Andros receive? What demand did he make? How was his demand met?

RHODE ISLAND.

42. Rhode Island was settled by Roger Williams, who had been banished from Massachusetts because of his denunciation of the religious intolerance practised there, as well as for certain opinions touching civil matters. The settlement was made in 1636 at Providence, on lands purchased of the Indians, and so called by Williams to commemorate "God's merciful providence to him in his distress." The great freedom in religious matters, and the democratic government of the colony, caused immigrants to flock thither in large numbers.

43. In 1637, William Coddington, who had been subjected to religious persecution in Boston, accepted an invitation from Williams, purchased from the Indians the island of Rhode Island, and settled there. Rather than admit a claim of jurisdiction set up by Plymouth, Williams went to England, and obtained a charter whereby the two settlements of Rhode Island were united, in 1644, under one government, as the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

44. After Charles II. ascended the throne of England, Rhode Island, in 1663, obtained a new charter. When Andros assumed the government of New England, the management of affairs under the charter was, for the time, necessarily suspended; but directly after he was seized and sent to England, as elsewhere stated, the charter became the fundamental law of the colony, and was the only constitution of the State till 1842.

12. Why was Roger Williams banished from Massachusetts? Where did he make a settlement? When? Why did he call the place Providence?

13. What did Coddington do? Why did Williams go to England? How did he succeed?

14. When did Rhode Island get a new charter? Who granted it? What can you state of its history?

MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM THE UNION OF NEW ENGLAND COLONIES, IN 1643,
TO "THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR."

45. The four colonies, Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, formed a union in 1643, for mutual protection against the encroachments of the Dutch and French, and for better security against the hostility of the Indians. This union lasted nearly fifty years. Rhode Island was refused admittance into it, because she would not consent to be incorporated with Plymouth, and lose her separate existence.

46. In 1656 a serious trouble commenced, growing out of the arrival in that year of a number of Quakers from England. They had been represented as a people of peculiar opinions and conduct, and consequently they were persecuted. Many were banished, four were executed, and others were whipped or cast into prison. The great severity of the measures at last produced a reaction in public feeling; and, after five years of trouble, the Quakers were allowed to come and enjoy their opinions in peace.

47. KING PHILIP'S WAR.—During the life of Massasoit, the treaty of friendship between him and the people of Plymouth was faithfully kept; but, after his death, Philip, commonly known as King Philip, his son and successor, made war upon the colonists. It became evident to the Indians that the spreading settlements were fast breaking

45. What union was formed in 1643? How long did it last? Why was not Rhode Island admitted to it?

46. What trouble commenced in 1656? Give an account of it. What was the end?

47. Who was Philip? What became evident to the Indians? What did they see? What other cause of war had they?

up their hunting-grounds; and they saw, too, in the growing power of the whites, their own inevitable extinction. Besides, they were burning to avenge personal wrongs.

48. Nothing short of a union of the New England tribes for the extermination of the colonists, it was thought, could arrest the tide against them; and Philip, so it was alleged, was the leading spirit in plotting the combination. It is related that a converted Indian, who had been sent as a missionary among his people, was the principal informer against Philip. This man was found murdered. The execution by the whites of three Indians, convicted of the murder, may be considered as the immediate cause of the war.

49. The first attack was made by Philip, in 1675, upon the people of Swan'-zey, as they were returning, one Sunday, from church. Although a treaty of peace had been made with the Narragansetts, they joined in the war against the English. A strong force was sent against the Indians; and, in an immense swamp in the southern part of Rhode Island, they were defeated with great loss. Yet they continued their depredations till the death of Philip, which occurred in 1676, he being shot by one of his own tribe.

50. A controversy which had been going on for a number of years, between the heirs of Gorges and Mason and the Massachusetts colony, concerning the ownership of Maine, was, in 1677, decided in favor of the heirs, and Massachusetts then purchased their interest. Three years after, a separation of New Hampshire from Massachusetts

48. How, only, could the Indians look for success? What charge was made against Philip? What was the immediate cause of the war?

49. Where is Swanzey? (Map. p. 24.) What took place there? How did the Narragansetts act? What defeats did the Indians meet? Give the closing history of the war.

50. What controversy was settled in 1677? How was it settled? How did Massachusetts get to own Maine? Which was the first royal province in New England? When was that brought about?

having been declared, the former became a royal province—the first in New England.

51. The opposition which Massachusetts had shown to the “Navigation Act,” and other obnoxious laws of Parliament, displeased the king, Charles II., and he declared her charter void. His death occurring not long after, his successor, James II., pursued the same arbitrary policy, and, in 1686, deprived Massachusetts of her charter-government. In the same year Andros was appointed royal governor of New England.

52. These proceedings on the part of King James rendered him so unpopular, that, when the news of the English Revolution and of his dethronement reached Boston, in 1689, it caused great rejoicing. Andros and his officers, whose tyranny had made them odious to the people, were seized and sent to England, when the New England colonies established their former modes of government.

53. KING WILLIAM’S WAR.—James fled to France, and William, Prince of Orange, and Mary, his wife, the eldest daughter of James, were called to the English throne as king and queen of that country. The cause of the fugitive king was espoused by the French monarch; and this, principally, led to a contest between the two powers, known as King William’s War, in which the respective colonists became involved.

54. An expedition, fitted out by Massachusetts, commanded by Sir William Phipps, captured Port Royal, now Annapolis, and secured a large amount of booty. A second expedition, also commanded by Phipps, for the conquest of Canada, proved a failure. These were the

51. Why did Charles II. declare the Massachusetts charter void? What afterward took place? When was Andros appointed governor?

52. What news reached Boston in 1689? What effect did it have there? Why did it have that effect? What treatment was reserved for Andros?

53. What was the cause of King William’s War?

54. Give an account of Phipps’s first expedition. Where is Annapolis? (Map, p. 61.) Of his second expedition. How long did the war last? What was the result as regards the ownership of territory?

most important events of the contest in America. The war lasted from 1689 to the peace of Ryswick (*riz'-wick*), in 1697, a period of about eight years. The claims to territory in America remained as before the war.

55. SALEM WITCHCRAFT.—During the war, King William, refusing to restore to Massachusetts the charter which James II. had taken away, granted a new one, which united Plymouth, Massachusetts, Maine, and Nova Scotia in a royal government. Upon Phipps was conferred the office of governor.

56. One of the first acts of the new governor was the formation, in 1692, of a court to try certain persons who, because of their real or supposed strange conduct, were accused of practising witchcraft. Most of the inhabitants of Salem and vicinity, where the accused parties lived, believed the accusations to be true; and, before the delusion was dispelled, twenty persons were put to death, more than fifty were tortured or frightened into confessing themselves guilty, and many suffered imprisonment.

57. QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.—Upon the death of James II., which occurred in France, the French monarch acknowledged his son king of England. This tended to produce a spirit of resentment in England, where the crown had previously been settled upon Anne (*ann*), the second daughter of James. While the English were making preparations for war, King William died, and Anne became Queen of England.

58. The interference of France in the succession to the English crown, in connection with other causes, led

55. What appointment was conferred upon Phipps?

56. What act of Phipps is mentioned? What belief prevailed at Salem? Where is Salem? (See Map, p. 24.) Give an account of the "Salem Witchcraft."

57. Where was James II. when he died? What action did the French king take? What effect did his action have? What followed?

58. What was the principal cause of Queen Anne's War? By what name is the war known in Europe? Where is Nova Scotia? (Map, p. 61.)

to a war between England on the one side, and France and Spain on the other, which is known in America as Queen Anne's War; but in Europe, is called the War of the Spanish Succession. Hostilities were commenced in 1702.

59. The capture of Port Royal, in 1710, by a force from Massachusetts, after an unsuccessful attempt three years before, was the most important event of the war in America. The name of the place was changed to Annapolis, in honor of the English queen, and Acadia was annexed to the British realm. The contest continued about eleven years, being terminated by the treaty of Utrecht (*u'-trekt*), in 1713.

60. KING GEORGE'S WAR.—A peace of nearly thirty years followed, which was broken, during the reign of George II., by *King George's War*. This contest had its origin in European disputes, relating, principally, to the kingdom of Austria, and was therefore known in Europe as the *War of the Austrian Succession*.

61. War having been declared between England and France in 1744, the colonists soon became involved. The most important event of the struggle in America was the taking of Louisburg (*loo'-is-burg*), a fortress erected by the French, and which, from its strength, was called the *Gibraltar of America*.

62. The capture of this place was effected in 1745, by a force, mostly of New England troops, under William Pepperill, aided by an English fleet commanded by Com-

59. When did the French finally lose Port Royal? What change of name was made? What change in ownership of territory took place? How long did the war last?

60. How did King George's War originate? What other name did the war have? Why was it so called?

61. When was war declared? What is stated of Louisburg? Where is Louisburg? (See Map, p. 61.)

62. When did the English capture it? Give an account of the capture. When did the war end? How did it result as regards ownership of territory? Who, then, owned Louisburg?

modore Warren. The contest was terminated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (*ākes lah sha-pel'*), in 1748, by which all acquisitions of territory, made during the war, were mutually restored.

NEW YORK.

63. Henry Hudson, an English navigator, while sailing in the service of "The Dutch East India Company," in 1609, discovered the river which now bears his name. His object was to find a northwest passage to the Pacific Ocean; in pursuance of which he sailed up the river to the head of ship navigation, and, in a small boat, continued his explorations some miles further.

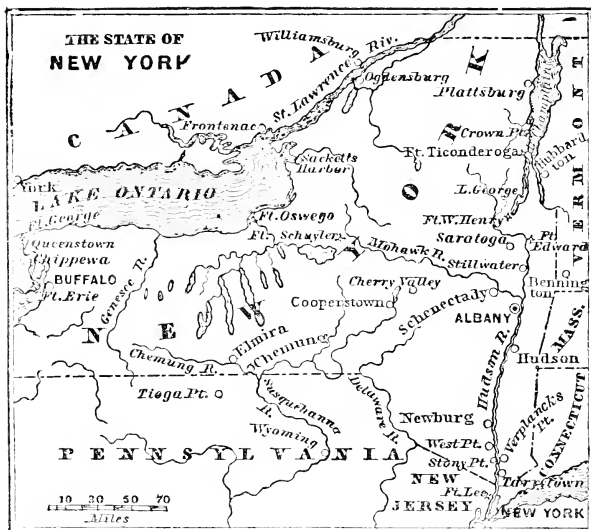
64. The Dutch, claiming that Hudson's discoveries gave them a title to the country, in 1614 built a fort on Man-hat'-tan Island. Their claim to territory included the whole region from Cape Cod to the southern shore of Delaware Bay. This became known as New Neth'-erlands, though the name was more generally applied to only that part actually in possession of the Dutch.

65. The colonization of the country did not commence until 1623. In that year, under the auspices of a new organization, known as "The Dutch West India Company," two settlements were made—one on Manhattan Island, called New Amsterdam, and the other at Albany, called Fort Orange. The company, to encourage emi-

63. Who was Henry Hudson? What river did he discover? What was he trying to do when he discovered the river? How much of the river did he explore?

64. What claim to territory did the Dutch make? What was their title to the claim? What name did they give to the territory claimed by them? What States are now included in the territory so claimed? [See Progressive Map, No. 3.] Where did the Dutch build a fort in 1614? By what name is Manhattan Island now generally known? *Ans.* New York Island.

65. When did the Dutch begin to colonize New Netherlands? Where were



gration, offered a large tract of land and certain privileges to every individual who would form a settlement of fifty persons.

66. The first Dutch governor was Peter Min'-u-its; the second, Wout'-er Van Twil'-ler; the third, Sir William Kieft (*kceft*); and the fourth and last, Peter Stuyvesant (*sti'-ce-sant*). Kieft, who was haughty and unscrupulous, involved the colony in a strife with the Swedes on the Delaware, and the English on the Connecticut. He also,

settlements made that year? What was Albany then called? What offers were made to induce persons to settle in New Netherlands?

66. Who was the first Dutch governor of New Netherlands? The second? The third? The fourth? What can you say of Kieft's character? Of his acts?

MAR QUESTIONS.—What country is on the north of New York State? What States on the east? What, on the south? Describe the Hudson River. What is New Amsterdam now called? *Ans.* New York. How is New York city situated? Albany?

by his inhuman conduct, brought on a disastrous war with the Indians.

67. The rule of Stuyvesant was vigorous, though often arbitrary. He conciliated the Indians, agreed to a western boundary for Connecticut, and gained by conquest the Swedish territory in Delaware. But a new danger appeared. In 1664, Charles II., of England, disregarding the claims of the Dutch, granted to his brother, the Duke of York, the whole region from the Connecticut River to Delaware Bay; and a fleet, under Colonel Nicolls, was sent to take possession of the country.

68. When the fleet appeared before New Amsterdam, the people, hoping to enjoy more freedom under English rule, determined at once to surrender; but Stuyvesant held out until the town was actually in possession of the English. Nicolls was the first English governor. The province, as well as New Amsterdam, was called New York; and Fort Orange received the name of Albany. In 1673, during a war between England and Holland, the Dutch regained their former possessions; but after a period of fifteen months, returned them to the English. Andros was then appointed governor.

69. In 1741 several incendiary fires occurred in the city of New York, and a house was robbed by slaves. Witnesses testified that the negroes had conspired to burn the city, murder the inhabitants, and set up a government of their own. An intense excitement followed; and before it was allayed more than thirty persons, condemned as having been engaged in the alleged plot, were executed, and others were transported. A plot of some kind there

67. What is said of Stuyvesant's rule? What did he accomplish? What grant was made in 1664? Did King Charles do right? Upon what did he base his claim to the territory? *Ans.* The discoveries and explorations of the Cabots.

68. Give an account of the surrender of New Netherlands. Who was the first English governor? What changes in names were made? What is the subsequent history of New Netherlands as a Dutch province?

69. What occurred in 1741? State what followed.

may have been, though it is certain the accounts of it were greatly exaggerated, and many innocent persons suffered.

NEW JERSEY.

70. The Dutch, who included New Jersey in the province of New Netherlands, established a trading-post at Bergen as early as 1622, and built a fort on the Delaware; but the settlement of Elizabethtown, now Elizabeth, in 1664, by emigrants from Long Island, is considered as the beginning of colonization in New Jersey.

71. In 1664, before the settlement of Elizabethtown, the Duke of York, to whom Charles II. had granted New Netherlands, sold New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The liberal offers at first made to emigrants induced many to settle. After the Dutch, as elsewhere related, had, for the second time, relinquished New Netherlands, the whole territory was again granted to the Duke of York.

72. The duke, in total disregard of the rights of Berkeley and Carteret, appointed Andros governor over the entire reunited province, but afterward agreed to restore New Jersey to the rightful proprietors. Notwithstanding this promise, he repeatedly interfered with the rights of Berkeley and Carteret.

73. Berkeley sold his interest in New Jersey to an English Quaker; and, in 1682, the whole territory became, by purchase, the property of William Penn and other Quakers. In 1702, the proprietors surrendered

70. What trading settlement did the Dutch make? Where is Bergen? (Map, p. 43.) Where, in New Jersey, did they build a fort? When was Elizabeth settled? What is considered as regards that settlement? Where is Elizabeth? (Map, p. 43.) Where is Long Island? (Map, p. 29.)

71. To whom did Charles II. give New Jersey? To whom did the Duke sell it? When did the duke get a second grant of it?

72. Of what wrong was the duke guilty? And afterward of what wrong?

their powers of government to the Crown, when New Jersey became a royal province, united to New York. In 1738, the connection was severed, and from that time New Jersey had a government of its own.

MARYLAND.

74. By the second charter granted to the London Company, the limits of Virginia embraced all the territory which afterward formed the States of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; but, by the dissolution of the company in 1624, the whole region became the property of the Crown. In 1631, William Clayborne obtained a license from Charles I. to traffic with the Indians; and, under this authority, a trading-post was established on an island in Chesapeake Bay, and another at the mouth of the Susquehanna.

75. Influenced by a desire to provide an asylum for Catholics, then persecuted in England, Sir George Calvert, a Roman Catholic nobleman, whose title was Lord Baltimore, applied for a charter to establish a colony in America. The king, Charles I., readily agreed to make the grant, but before the document received the royal seal, Calvert died. It was then issued to Cecil Calvert, son of Sir George, who, by the death of his father, inherited the title of Lord Baltimore.

73. To whom did Berkeley sell his interest in New Jersey? How was New Jersey afterward divided? *Ans.* Into East Jersey and West Jersey, Cartaret owning the former. Give the subsequent colonial history of New Jersey.

MAP QUESTIONS.—(p. 53.) What States are on the South of New York? On the south of Pennsylvania? What river separates Maryland from Virginia? What large bay divides Maryland? What large river flows into it from the north? Where was St. Mary's situated?

74. What license was granted to Clayborne? Where did Clayborne establish trading-posts?

75. Who was George Calvert? What great desire did he have? For what did he apply? With what success? To whom was the grant then made?

76. This charter was the most liberal one, in every respect, that had thus far been granted by the English Crown, for by it equality in religious rights and civil freedom were guaranteed to all emigrants. The province was called Maryland, in honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of King Charles.

77. The first body of emigrants sent by Lord Baltimore consisted of about two hundred persons, mostly Roman Catholics. They arrived in 1634, and at once commenced a settlement, which they anticipated would become a great city, calling it St. Mary's. Leonard Calvert, brother of the proprietor, was the first governor.

78. Clayborne, who had refused to submit to the authority of the governor, in 1645 incited a rebellion, which compelled Calvert to seek safety for a time in Virginia. After the governor resumed his office, the Assembly enacted a law known as the "Toleration Act," which secured the free exercise of religious opinions to all persons professing belief in Jesus Christ. Thus did the right promised by the charter receive the sanction of law.

79. During the supremacy of Cromwell in England, Parliament appointed commissioners to administer the government of the colony. The Protestants gaining a majority in the Assembly, the Catholics were deprived of their rights as citizens, and an act was passed declaring them not entitled to the protection of the laws. A civil war between the Catholics and the Protestants followed. After Cromwell's death, the rights of Lord Baltimore were restored to him.

80. Upon the death of Cecil Calvert, his son Charles became the proprietor of the province, of which he retained

76. What was the character of the charter? What name was given to the province? Why was it so named?

77. Did Lord Baltimore go to America? Whom did he send? When and where did they make a settlement?

78. Give an account of "Clayborne's Rebellion." Of the "Toleration Act."

79. Give an account of the civil war. Of after events.

possession until deprived of it by King William, in 1691. In 1715 the proprietor's rights were restored to his infant heir, the fourth Lord Baltimore, and Maryland remained a proprietary government from that time till the Revolution.

PENNSYLVANIA.



81. Actuated by a desire to found a colony where civil and religious liberty would be enjoyed, and where the

80. Of what injustice was King William guilty? What further account can you give of Maryland?

MAP QUESTIONS.—What river separates New Jersey from Pennsylvania? How is Philadelphia situated? Trenton? Tincinn Island?

people might dwell together in peace, William Penn obtained from Charles II. a tract of land west of the Delaware. The domain thus granted was called Pennsylvania. From the Duke of York, Penn also obtained a grant of Delaware, then called "The Territories," or "The Three Lower Counties on the Delaware."

82. Though small settlements of Swedes had been previously made within the limits of both Pennsylvania and Delaware, the permanent settlement of Pennsylvania dates from the founding of Philadelphia in 1682, by Penn. After several conferences with the Indians, he met them beneath a wide-spreading elm, at a place now called Kensington, a portion of Philadelphia, where he made his famous treaty with the "red men," and paid them for their lands. This treaty was "never sworn to and never broken."

83. To the Swedes on the Delaware, Penn gave assurance that they should not be molested in their religion or laws. The wisdom of his course toward the Swedes and Indians, as well as of his government in general, was soon apparent; for the colony had a more rapid and peaceful growth than any other in America.

84. Upon the death of Penn, which occurred in England in 1718, he left his American possessions to his sons. They administered the government, most of the time by deputies, until the Revolution, when their claims were purchased by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

81. What great desire did William Penn have? What did he obtain from the king? From the Duke of York?

82. When was Philadelphia founded? By whom had Pennsylvania been previously settled? By whom Delaware? What bargain did Penn make with the Indians? Where did Penn make his famous treaty? What is said of the treaty?

83. What assurance did Penn give to the Swedes? What is said of the growth of the colony? To what was the growth attributed?

84. Where and when did Penn die? Give the further history of Pennsylvania.

DELAWARE.

85. The settlement of Delaware may be said to have had its origin in the desire of Gus-ta'-vus Adolphus, the renowned king of Sweden, to found a free colony in the New World for all persecuted Christians. His death occurring before the project was undertaken, a delay of several years followed; but finally a charter was granted by the government of that country to the Swedish West India Company.

86. In 1638 a body of emigrants, sent out by the company under the care of Minuits, a former governor of New Netherlands, arrived at Cape Hen-lo'-pen. Having purchased of the Indians all the lands from the cape to the falls in the Delaware at Trenton, they commenced a settlement on Chris-ti-an'-a Creek, near the present site of Wilmington. To the country thus purchased was given the name of New Sweden.

87. Other settlements were formed, but the one on Tin'-i-cum Island, a few miles below Philadelphia, was made the capital. The Dutch, regarding these settlements as intrusions upon their territory of New Netherlands, Governor Stuyvesant proceeded against the Swedes, in 1655, and subjected them to the authority of Holland, which government retained possession of the country till 1664.

85. What was the origin of the settlement of Delaware? What further can you state of the project?

86. What territory was called New Sweden? By whom was it so called? Where did the Swedes first settle? Where is Wilmington? (Map, p. 53.) What two capes are at the entrance of Delaware Bay?

87. What is stated of Tinicum and other settlements? Give an account of the subjugation of New Sweden.

88. During the period from 1664 to 1682, Delaware, being claimed by the Duke of York, formed a part of the province of New York. By the grant to Penn, in 1682, it was united to Pennsylvania; and, although the settlers in "The Territories" became dissatisfied with Penn's government, and were granted an Assembly of their own, Pennsylvania and Delaware continued under one governor until the Revolution.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.



88. What is said in connection with the claim of the Duke of York? What further account can you give of Delaware? (See p. 39.)

MAP QUESTIONS.—What State is on the south of Virginia? On the south of North Carolina? On the west of South Carolina? What body of water on the east of the two Carolinas? Describe the Chowan River. Where is Edenton? Wilmington? Charleston? The Savannah River?

89. The earliest attempts to settle North Carolina, as before described, were made by parties sent by Raleigh in 1585 and 1587. More than sixty years later, probably in 1650, emigrants from Virginia made a settlement upon the Cho-wan' River, near the present village of E'-den-ton.

90. In 1663 a vast territory, south of Virginia, was granted by Charles II. to Lord Clar'en-don and seven other noblemen of England; and, in the same year, a government was instituted over the settlement on the Chowan, which was called "The Albemarle County Colony." Two years later a second colony was planted in North Carolina. A company from Barbadoes (*bar-ba-doz*) selected a place near Wilmington, and there established "The Clarendon County Colony."

91. It having been discovered that the settlement on the Chowan was outside of the limits of the domain granted to Clarendon and associates, a new grant was made to the same parties, by which the boundaries were extended so as to embrace the country from Virginia to about the middle of Florida.

92. In 1670, a colony, known as "The Carteret County Colony," was planted on the western bank of the Ashley River; this, in consequence of not being well located for commercial facilities, was removed, ten years after, to the junction of the Cooper and Ashley rivers, and thus the foundation of Charleston was laid. In 1729, Carolina was sold to the king of England, and separated into North and South Carolina. From that time till the Revolution they were royal provinces.

89. Which were the earliest attempts made to settle North Carolina? What settlement was made in 1650?

90. Give the early history of "The Albemarle County Colony." Of "The Clarendon County Colony." What grant was made in 1663?

91. What discovery was made? What then was done?

92. When was "Old Charleston" settled? Why was a removal made? When was Charleston settled? How is Charleston situated? (Map, p. 73.) Describe the Cooper River. The Ashley River. What occurred in 1729?

GEORGIA.

93. Though Spain claimed the territory of Georgia as a part of Florida, the English king, George II., disregarded the claim; and, in 1732, granted to a corporation, consisting of James Oglethorpe (*ô'-gl-thorp*) and twenty other trustees, for twenty-one years, all the country between the Savannah and the Altamaha (*al-ta-ma-haw'*). In honor of the king it was called Georgia. The object of the trustees was to provide an asylum for their destitute countrymen, the grant being "in trust for the poor."

94. The first settlement was made in 1733, at Savannah. The colony made rapid increase in numbers; but, owing to the poverty and idle habits of the settlers, as also to the impolitic regulations of the trustees, the bright anticipations of plenty and comfort which had been entertained were not, for a time, realized.

95. In consequence of the claim to territory set up by Spain, hostilities took place between the English settlers and their Spanish neighbors. Owing, however, to the bravery and skill of Oglethorpe, the result was to the advantage of the English. The trustees governed till 1752, when, wearied with their troublesome charge, they surrendered their charter to the Crown, and Georgia became a royal province.

93. What grant was made in 1732? What distinguished person was born in that year? *Ans.* George Washington. Describe the Altamaha River. (Map, p. 174.) The Savannah. Why was Georgia so called? What object did Oglethorpe and associates have?

94. When was the first settlement made in Georgia? At what place? What is stated of the progress of the colony?

95. What hostilities occurred? How did they end? How long did the trustees govern? What then did they do? What followed?

MAP QUESTIONS. — (Map, p. 46.) How is Edenton situated? Charleston? Savannah? Wilmington? Name eight rivers of North Carolina. What river is between South Carolina and Georgia?

CHRONOLOGICAL RECAPITULATION.

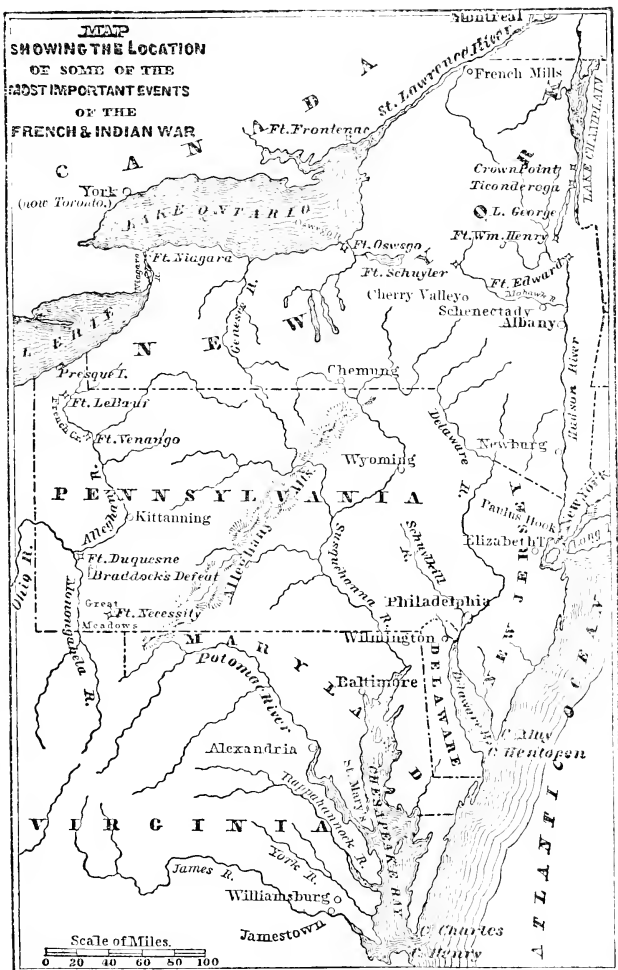
1607. Virginia was settled at Jamestown.
1609. The Hudson River was discovered by Henry Hudson.
1610. The "Starving Time" prevailed in Virginia.
1613. The marriage of Pocahontas occurred.
1614. Smith explored the coast of New England.
New York was settled by the Dutch.
1620. Negro slavery was introduced into Virginia.
The Council of Plymouth received a grant.
Massachusetts was settled by the Pilgrims at Plymouth.
1621. A treaty was made with Massasoit.
1622. The first Indian massacre in Virginia occurred.
1623. New Hampshire was settled at Little Harbor and Dover.
The Dutch began to colonize New York.
1628. A settlement was made at Salem by Endicott.
1630. A settlement was made at Boston by Winthrop.
1633. Connecticut was settled at Windsor by Holmes.
1634. Maryland was settled at St. Mary's.
1635. The Saybrook Colony, Connecticut, was established.
1636. Rhode Island was settled at Providence by Williams.
1637. The Pequod War, in Connecticut, occurred.
1638. Delaware was settled near Christiana Creek by the Swedes.
The New Haven Colony was established.
1639. Settlements on the Connecticut united as the Conn. Colony.
1643. A union of New England colonies was formed.
1644. The Connecticut and Saybrook colonies were united.
The Second Indian Massacre in Virginia occurred.
The two settlements of Rhode Island united, forming R. I.
1645. Clayborne's Rebellion in Maryland occurred.
1650. North Carolina was settled on the Chowan River.
1651. The Navigation Act was passed by Parliament.
1655. A civil war in Maryland occurred.
New Sweden was conquered by Stuyvesant.
1656. The Quakers, in Massachusetts, were persecuted.
1663. Carolina was granted to Clarendon and others.
The Albemarle County Colony was established.
1664. New Netherlands was taken by the English and named N. Y.

1664. New Jersey was settled at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth).
1665. The Clarendon County Colony was established.
The Connecticut and New Haven colonies were united.
1670. South Carolina was settled on the Ashley River.
1673. Virginia was ceded to Culpepper and Arlington.
1675. King Philip's war began by an attack at Swanzev.
1676. Bacon's Rebellion broke out in Virginia.
1680. The settlement at Charleston, South Carolina, was begun.
New Hampshire became a separate royal province (first time).
1682. Pennsylvania was settled at Philadelphia by William Penn.
The Duke of York granted Delaware to William Penn.
1686. Andros was appointed royal governor of New England.
1687. The Connecticut Charter was hid in the "Charter Oak."
1689. Andros was seized and sent to England.
King William's War began.
1690. Port Royal was captured by the English under Phipps.
1692. The Salem Witchcraft delusion prevailed.
1697. The treaty of Ryswick ended King William's War.
1702. Queen Anne's War began.
1710. Port Royal was captured (a second time) by the English.
1713. The treaty of Utrecht ended Queen Anne's War.
1729. Carolina was separated into North and South Carolina.
1732. Washington was born in Virginia, February 22d.
1733. Georgia was settled at Savannah.
1741. New Hampshire became a separate royal province (last time).
1744. King George's War began.
1745. Louisburg was taken by the English.
1748. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ended King George's War.
1752. Georgia became a royal province.

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SECTION III.

The French and Indian War. ✓

1. Although the boundaries between the British and French possessions in America had been, for more than a quarter of a century, a subject of dispute, the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, made in 1748, left them still undefined.

2. The English, basing their title upon the discoveries made by the Cabots, laid claim to all the territory from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The French claimed all the interior portion adjacent to the rivers St. Lawrence and Mississippi and their tributaries, upon the ground that they had explored and occupied it; and, the better to secure this claim, they erected forts at various places through the region.

3. In consequence of these conflicting claims, a war broke out between England and her colonies, with a few Indians, on the one side, and France and her colonies, largely aided by the Indians, on the other, which is known as "The French and Indian War." It was a contest for territory and dominion in America.

4. EVENTS OF 1753.—At the time of the breaking out of the war, there was in existence an organization, known

MAP QUESTIONS.—(Map, p. 53.) What river is the outlet of Lake Ontario? What, the outlet of Lake Erie? What are the head branches of the Ohio? Describe the Alleghany. The Monongahela. The Mohawk. Where is Williamsburg? Crown Point? Albany? Fort Edward? Montreal? Ticonderoga? Lake George? Lake Champlain? Kittanning? Where was Fort Venango? Fort Le Bœuf? Fort Duquesne? Fort Necessity? Fort Niagara? Fort Wm. Henry? Fort Frontenac?

1. When was the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle made? What dispute did that treaty leave unfinished?

2. What territory did the English claim? By what right did they make the claim? What claim did the French set up? What was the basis of their claim? Ans. That which exploration and occupancy gave.

3. To what did the conflicting claims lead? What was the object of the contest?

as the Ohio Company, which had obtained from the king of England a grant of land on and near the Ohio River, for the purpose of carrying on the fur-trade with the Indians, and of settling the country.

5. The French having seized three British traders, and also built forts on the land of the Ohio Company, Governor Din-wid'-die, of the Virginia colony, determined to send a letter to their commander, remonstrating against the aggressive acts. This message was intrusted to George Washington, a young man not then twenty-two years of age.

6. Washington set out on his mission on the last day of Oct., 1753, from Williamsburg, then the capital of Virginia. He had before him a difficult and dangerous journey of four hundred miles, more than half of which was through a wilderness inhabited by hostile Indians. Having reached Fort Ve-nan'-go, he was conducted thence to Fort Le Beuf (*būf'*), where he found the French commander, St. Pierre (*pe-āre'*).

7. EVENTS OF 1754.—After an absence of eleven weeks, during which he encountered severe hardships amid snow, icy floods, and hostile Indians, Washington delivered to Dinwiddie St. Pierre's letter in reply. In it St. Pierre stated that he was acting under orders from Du Quesne (*doo-kane'*), governor of Canada, and that he could not leave the territory. This document and the report made by Washington of warlike preparation which he had seen during his journey, convinced the English that, if they would secure possession of the region on and near the Ohio, they must act without delay.

4. What can you state of the formation of the Ohio Company?

5. What message was sent to the French? What part was assigned to Washington? When and where was Washington born? *Ans.* In Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1732.

6. Give an account of Washington's journey to Le Beuf.

7. Of his journey back to Williamsburg. What reply did he bring? Of what were the English convinced? What produced that conviction?

8. At the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, the Ohio Company commenced the construction of a fort; and a body of troops, of which Washington became the commander, was sent to protect the works. Before, however, he had time to reach the place, a party of French and Indians suddenly appeared and took possession. The works were then completed, and called Fort Duquesne.

9. Receiving intelligence of the disaster, and that a strong force was marching to intercept him, Washington fell back, and took a position at a place called the Great Meadows. Here word came to him that a small detachment of the French had advanced to within a few miles of his position, where they were skulking, evidently with hostile intent. With the determination of forestalling their design, he sallied forth, came upon them by surprise, and, in the contest that followed, 28th of May, 1754, killed or captured all but one.

10. In little more than a month after, a force of fifteen hundred French and Indians, commanded by De Villiers (*vil-le-âre'*), made an attack upon a small fort which Washington had constructed and named Fort Necessity. A brave defence of ten hours was made, but, on the morning of the 4th of July, Washington was compelled to surrender, though upon condition that he and the garrison should be permitted to return to Virginia.

11. EVENTS OF 1755.—Four expeditions, on the part of the English, were planned for 1755; namely, against Nova Scotia, Crown Point, Fort Niagara, and Fort Duquesne. The one against Nova Scotia was commanded by Col. Monckton (*monk'-tun*). Two forts there were

8. What measures were then taken against the French? What followed? What name was given to the fort?

9. What course did Washington then pursue? Give an account of the contest that took place. Where were the Great Meadows? (Map, p. 53.)

10. Give an account of the battle of Fort Necessity.

11. What expeditions were planned for 1755? Give an account of the first.

captured in June; a beautiful and fertile country was reduced to a solitude; and the inhabitants by thousands were driven on board the English ships, and scattered among the colonists of New England and other places.

12. Gen. Brad'-dock, who had been sent to America as commander-in-chief of the royal forces, headed the expedition against Duquesne. Disregarding the suggestions of Washington, who was acting as his aid-de-camp, he fell into an ambush of French and Indians, July the 9th, when within a few miles of the fort, and was defeated with great loss, he himself being mortally wounded. This conflict is known as the battle of the Mo-non-ga-he'-la.

13. The expedition against Niagara was also a failure. Gov. Shir'-ley, who commanded it, advanced as far as Oswego; but the defeat of Braddock paralyzed his efforts, his Indian allies deserted, and finally the enterprise was abandoned. Leaving garrisons for two new forts which had been commenced, Shirley returned to Albany.

14. To Gen. Johnson had been confided the expedition against Crown Point. He was preceded by Gen. Ly'-man, who, at the "carrying place" between the Hudson and Lake George, constructed Fort Edward. Johnson advanced as far as the head of the lake, and, while encamped there, his Indian scouts brought word that two thousand French and Indians were marching to attack Fort Edward. Dieskau (*de-es-ko'*), commanding this force, had made his way from Montreal.

15. Losing no time, Johnson sent Col. Williams, with twelve hundred men, two hundred of whom were Indians, to intercept the enemy. But Dieskau changed his plan. As he approached the fort, Sept. 8th, his Indian allies,

12. Of the expedition against Duquesne. What battle was fought?

13. Give an account of the expedition against Niagara.

14. How was the expedition against Crown Point undertaken? Where did Johnson encamp? What word did he receive?

15. What detachment did he send? Why did Dieskau change his plan? What followed?

fearful of its cannon, refused to proceed. Then, taking another direction, to surprise the army at the lake, he drew the forces of Williams into an ambush, and routed them with fearful slaughter, pursuing the fugitives to Johnson's camp.

16. From behind a breastwork of trees, Johnson fired upon his assailants; but he receiving a wound early in the action, the defence was continued by Lyman, and finally turned into an attack. The French and their allies were defeated; and Dieskau, incurably wounded, was made a prisoner. Johnson, after erecting Fort William Henry, retired to Albany.

17. EVENTS OF 1756.—The Marquis de Montcalm (*mont-kam'*), Dieskau's successor, in August, 1756, made an attack upon Oswego, and compelled the English, numbering fourteen hundred men, to surrender. A large amount of stores and money also fell into the hands of the victor. Incited by French emissaries, the Indians of the Ohio committed great desolation; but Col. Armstrong, after a long and perilous march, reached Kittanning (*kit-tan'-ning*), their chief town, and destroyed it by fire.

18. EVENTS OF 1757.—In the beginning of August, 1757, Montcalm, with nine thousand men, two thousand of whom were Indians, laid siege to Fort William Henry. For six days its commander, Col. Monroe, kept up a vigorous defence, trusting to receive aid from Gen. Webb, who, at the time, was in command of a large force at Fort Edward, only fifteen miles off.

19. At length, learning that no assistance would be sent, and being without ammunition, he was compelled

16. Give an account of the battle at the lake. What did Johnson do after the battle?

17. What did the French accomplish in 1756? Where is Oswego? (p. 53.) Give an account of Armstrong's expedition. Where is Kittanning? (p. 53.)

18. What was the principal military operation of 1757? Give an account of it. Where was Fort Wm. Henry? (p. 53.)

to surrender, on the 9th, capitulating that his men should have a safe escort to Webb's quarters. Notwithstanding the stipulation, the English had hardly left the fort before the Indian allies of Montcalm, incited by the hope of plunder, attacked them and massacred a large number. The fort was demolished.

20. EVENTS OF 1758.—Upon the death of Braddock, which occurred four days after his defeat in 1755, the general command devolved upon Shirley. Shirley was soon succeeded by Lord Lou'don, and he, in turn, by Gen. Ab'er-crom-bie. With the celebrated William Pitt, afterward Lord Chatham, at the head of the British government, preparations to carry on the war were made with great vigor. Three expeditions were planned for 1758: one, under Gen. Amherst (*am'-erst*), against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under Gen. Forbes, against Fort Duquesne.

21. On the 26th of July Louisburg surrendered, after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, during which two officers, Wolfe and Montgomery, greatly distinguished themselves by their bravery. St. John's Island, now Prince Edward's, as well as the island of Cape Breton (*brit'-un*), fell into the hands of the British.

22. Abercrombie, making his way northward, sailed down Lake George, and, debarking near its outlet, commenced a march through the forests toward Ticonderoga, then commanded by Montcalm. In a conflict which took place, July 6th, between advanced bodies of the contending parties, Lord Howe, an officer greatly beloved, was slain. Two days after, an unsuccessful assault

19. Why was Monroe compelled to surrender? What capitulation was entered into? State how it was violated?

20. Who, up to 1758, were the successive English commanders? What expeditions were planned for that year? Who was William Pitt?

21. Where is Louisburg? (Map, p. 61.) Cape Breton Island? St. John's Island? Give an account of the expedition against Louisburg. What were the further results of the victory?

22. Give an account of the expedition commanded by Abercrombie.

upon the fort was made in full force, the assailants losing nearly two thousand men in killed and wounded.

23. While Abercrombie, at the head of Lake George, was wasting away the rest of the season, a detachment of his army, under Col. Bradstreet, achieved an important success. Proceeding by way of the Mohawk and Oswego, Bradstreet crossed Lake Ontario, and captured Fort Frontenac, situated where Kingston now stands. A vast amount of military stores and several vessels fell into his hands.

24. In the expedition against Fort Duquesne, Washington held a prominent command. Instead of advancing by the old road which Braddock had taken in 1755, it was decided, against the judgment of Washington, that a new one further east should be opened for the expedition. The progress of the army was, consequently, slow, and a feeling of discouragement pervaded the troops, which was greatly increased by a defeat sustained by Major Grant, while leading an advanced detachment.

25. It was then determined to abandon the expedition, but before the order to return was given, prisoners were brought in who made known the fact that the garrison at the fort was in a weak condition. The march was therefore resumed, but when Duquesne was reached, it was found in flames and deserted. In honor of their illustrious statesman, the English changed the name of the place to Fort Pitt.

26. EVENTS OF 1759.—The great object of the campaign of 1759 was the reduction of Canada. Gen. Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst, who had succeeded Abercrombie as commander-in-chief, was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and then co-operate with Wolfe;

23. Of the one under Bradstreet. Where was Fort Frontenac? (p. 53.)

24. Give an account of the progress of the expedition against Duquesne.

25. State what afterward occurred. What change in name was made?

26. What plan of operation was adopted for 1759?



and Gen. Prideaux (*prid'-o*) was to capture Niagara and Montreal, and then join Amherst.

27. Prideaux reached Niagara in July, but, during the siege of the place, was killed. Johnson, having succeeded to the command, defeated a relief force of French and Indians, and compelled the besieged to surrender. Instead, however, of proceeding to Montreal, he made his

MAP QUESTIONS.—Into what body of water does the St. Lawrence flow? The St. John's? The Penobscot? The Kennebec? The Connecticut? What country is on the north of the St. Lawrence? What natural division of land is Nova Scotia? Describe it. Where is Louisbourg? St. John's, or Prince Edward's Island? Cape Breton Island? Quebec? Isle of Orleans? Point Levi?

27. Give an account of the expedition against Niagara. Of Amherst's expedition. Where are Ticonderoga and Crown Point?

way to Albany. Amherst reached the vicinity of Ticonderoga, when the French abandoned both it and Crown Point without striking a blow. He went into winter-quarters at the latter place, and thus failed to co-operate with Wolfe.

28. With eight thousand men Wolfe ascended the St. Lawrence and landed his army upon the Isle of Orleans. On the 31st of July he made a daring though unsuccessful attempt upon the French intrenchments before Quebec. Not discouraged by the disaster, the English effected a landing at night about two miles above the city, and climbing the steep banks of the river, by daybreak, on the following morning, September 13th, stood on the Plains of Abraham in battle array.

29. Montcalm, surprised at the advantage gained by the English, left his strong position, and at once attacked them. A fierce and bloody battle followed, which resulted in the defeat of the French. Wolfe fell in the moment of victory. Montcalm, who was mortally wounded, on being told that he could not live long, replied: "So much the better; I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." The city capitulated five days after.

30. EVENTS OF 1760, AND CLOSE OF THE WAR. — De Levi, Montcalm's successor, made extensive preparations for the recovery of Quebec. He marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, and there, on the 28th of April, 1760, was fought one of the most desperate battles of the war. At length the English, after losing a thousand men, fell back; but the opportune arrival of a British fleet, some days after, compelled the French to retreat. Amherst proceeded against and invested Montreal. The governor

28. Give an account of Wolfe's operations. Where is the Isle of Orleans? (See Map, p. 61.) Where are the Plains of Abraham?

29. Give an account of the battle that followed. What memorable reply did Montcalm make? When did Quebec fall into the hands of the English?

30. Who was De Levi? What preparation did he make? Give an account of the battle that followed. Where is Sillery? What success did Amherst have?

unable to resist, signed a capitulation, by which not only that city but the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English.

31. The war between France and England continued until 1763, when a treaty of peace was signed at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all her American possessions east of the Mississippi, and north of the Iberville (*i'-ber-vil*) River, in Louisiana. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

32. PONTIAC'S WAR.—The transfer of the posts between the lakes and the Ohio to the British, whom the Indians disliked, exasperated the savages; and they, in a short time, gained possession of them all, except Niagara, Fort Pitt, and Detroit. Hundreds of families were butchered or driven from their homes. Detroit was besieged six months, but was finally relieved; and at last the Indians were compelled to sue for peace. Pon'-ti-ac, their principal chief, a few years after, was assassinated by an Indian.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECAPITULATION.

- 1753. Washington was sent with a letter from Dinwiddie . . . Oct. 31.
- 1754. Washington defeated the French at Great Meadows. . . May 28.
Washington capitulated at Fort Necessity July 4.
- 1755. Monckton expelled the French from Nova Scotia.
Braddock was defeated at the Monongahela July 9.
Dieskau defeated the British near Lake George, }
The British defeated Dieskau at Lake George, } . . . Sept. 8.
- 1756. War between England and France was proclaimed.
The French, under Montcalm, captured Oswego . . . Aug. 14.
Armstrong defeated the Indians, at Kittanning Sept. 8.
- 1757. Webb surrendered Fort Wm. Henry to Montcalm . . . Aug. 9.
- 1758. Montcalm repulsed Abercrombie at Ticonderoga . . . July 8.
The English, under Amherst, captured Louisburg . . . July 26.

31. When was the war brought to a close? What terms of the treaty are mentioned? What became of Florida?

32. What war occurred after 1763? What was the cause of it? Give an account of it. Where is Detroit? (Map, p. 105.)

1753. English, under Bradstreet, captured Ft. Frontenac. . . Aug. 27.
 Aubry defeated Grant near Fort Duquesne. Sept. 21.
 Fort Duquesne fell into the hands of the English. . . Nov. 25.
1759. The English, under Johnson, captured Ft. Niagara. . . July 25.
 Wolfe was defeated in the battle of Montmorenci. . . July 31.
 Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, Sept. 13.
 Quebec was surrendered to the English. Sept. 18.
1760. De Levi defeated the English at Sillery, near Quebec, Apr. 28.
 Montreal surrendered to the English, under Amherst, Sept. 8.
1763. The Treaty of Paris ended the French and Indian War, Feb. 10.

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SECTION IV.

The American Revolution.

1. CAUSES OF THE WAR.—The expenses which Great Britain had incurred in the French and Indian War, greatly increased her national debt. The English ministry, asserting that this had been done in defending their American possessions, proposed to lessen the burden by taxing the colonies. In connection with the proposition thus made, it was affirmed that the right to tax the colonies was inherent in Parliament.

2. On the other hand, it was maintained that the colonies had been founded at their own expense; and that, while they had already contributed their full proportion in defending themselves, the advantages resulting from their preservation were shared by England in common with themselves. The colonists also maintained that they could be justly taxed only by a legislature in which they were represented. Inasmuch, then, as they were not allowed to send representatives to the British Parliament, that body had no right to tax them.

3. Besides, the policy of Great Britain toward her colonies had been, for years, unjust and illiberal, and calculated to incite a rebellious spirit. The Navigation Act, previously described, and the issuing of "Writs of Assistance," in 1761, were measures which were loudly com-

1. How did the French and Indian War affect the debt of Great Britain? What assertion was made? What affirmation? What proposition was made?

2. What reply did the colonists make? What was the conclusion?

3. What policy had been pursued? What is said of the Writs of Assistance?

plained of. These "Writs" were general search-warrants empowering custom-house officers to break open ships, stores, and private dwellings, in search of merchandise on which it was suspected no duty had been paid.

4. When, therefore, the news of the Stamp Act, passed by Parliament in 1765, reached America, intense indignation was produced. By the provisions of the Act, it was required that stamps, to be furnished by the British government, were to be put upon all instruments, such as deeds, bonds, and notes; as well as upon newspapers, almanacs, and other printed matter. This was "taxation by means of a stamp duty."

5. The first burst of opposition appeared in the Legislature of Virginia, where Patrick Henry distinguished himself by his bold eloquence. Afterward a more formidable opposition was shown, when, upon the recommendation of the Massachusetts Assembly, a Colonial Congress, in which nine colonies were represented, was held in New York. Of this Congress, Timothy Ruggles, of Massachusetts, was elected president; and, after mature deliberation, a Declaration of Rights, a Petition to the King, and a Memorial to Parliament, were adopted.

6. When the day came on which the Stamp Act was to go into effect, there were no officials courageous enough to carry it into execution; and, besides, all the stamps had been concealed or destroyed. Business continued to be conducted without stamps, and the colonial merchants agreed to import no more goods while the obnoxious measure remained a law. A change in the British ministry occurring, the act was repealed in 1766.

7. Parliament, still claiming the right to tax the colo-

4. What took place in 1765? What effect did the news have in America? What provisions of the Stamp Act are named?

5. What opposition did the Stamp Act meet with?

6. How were the operations of the Stamp Act prevented? What was the consequence?

nies, passed a bill, in 1767, for levying duties on glass, paper, painters' colors, and tea. The news of this and other obnoxious measures of the British government, produced a revival of the feelings which had been caused by the passage of the Stamp Act; and non-importation associations were formed.

8. The opposition of the people of Boston being particularly bold, two regiments were ordered by Gen. Gage from Halifax to overawe them. The presence of the troops exasperated the people; and affrays ensued, in one of which, called the "Boston Massacre," occurring on the 5th of March, 1770, the soldiers fired upon the populace, killing three men and wounding others.

9. The opposition to the revenue measures induced Parliament to revoke all the duties laid in 1767, except that of three pence per pound on tea; but as the people were contending against the *principle* of "taxation without representation," and not against the *amount* of taxes imposed, the concession was not satisfactory.

10. The tea for New York and Philadelphia was sent back; that for Charleston being stored in damp cellars, perished. At Boston a party of men, since known as the "Boston Tea Party," disguised as Indians, boarded the ships on a moonlight night in December, 1773, broke open the chests of tea, and emptied their contents into the water.

11. For the purpose of punishing the Bostonians, Parliament passed the Boston Port Bill, which prohibited all

7. What right did Parliament still claim? By what act was the claim made known? What was the effect?

8. What military measure was adopted? What was the effect? Give an account of the "Boston Massacre." Where is Halifax? (Map, p. 61.)

9. What concession was made by Parliament? Why was not the concession satisfactory to the colonists?

10. What was done with the tea brought to America? Where is Philadelphia? (Map, p. 43.) Where is Charleston? (Map, p. 46.)

11. What retaliatory measure did Parliament adopt? What generous conduct did the people of Salem manifest? Where is Salem? (Map, p. 24.)

intercourse with Boston by water, and removed the custom-house to Salem. But the people of Salem generously refused to thrive at the expense of their neighbors, and the wharves of that town were offered for the use of the Boston merchants, free of charge.

12. A general Congress, known as "The First Continental Congress," with Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, as president, met at Philadelphia, in September, 1774. All the colonies, except Georgia, were represented. After due deliberation, a Declaration of Rights was made; the suspension of all commercial intercourse with Great Britain recommended; and addresses were voted to the king and the people of Great Britain and Canada.

13. A conflict with Great Britain seemed inevitable. The men in Massachusetts capable of bearing arms were daily trained in military exercises, and pledged to take the field at a minute's notice,—hence their name of "Minute Men." Military measures were also adopted in other colonies, and a general determination was manifest to resist, even with arms, the new oppressions attempted to be imposed by Great Britain.

14. EVENTS OF 1775.—On the night of the 18th of April, 1775, Gen. Gage dispatched eight hundred troops, under Col. Smith and Major Pitcairn (*pít'-kärne*), to destroy some military supplies which the Americans had collected at Concord, a town in Massachusetts, about sixteen miles from Boston.

15. The patriots of Boston, having had a suspicion of such a movement, were on the alert. By preconcerted

12. What convention was held by the colonists? Give an account of its organization and doings.

13. What seemed inevitable? What is said of the "Minute Men"? What is said of military preparations?

MAP QUESTIONS.—(Map, p. 24.) How is Boston situated? Newburyport? Newport? New Bedford? New London? In which direction is Lexington from Boston? Concord from Boston? Salem from Boston?

14. What was Gage's first important measure against the Americans?

signals, the alarm was given, and when the British reached Lexington, early on the following morning, April 19th, about seventy of the militia were drawn up under arms. The king's troops fired upon them, killing and wounding several. Then was shed the first blood of the Revolution.

16. At Concord some of the supplies were destroyed; but the militia beginning to assemble, a skirmish took place, in which several were killed on both sides. On their way back to Boston, the British were re-enforced at Lexington, but during their retreat, as far as Charlestown, the Americans pursued, keeping up a constant and destructive fire upon them. The loss of the British during the day was over two hundred; that of the patriots was about ninety.

17. When the news of the day's contest spread, the militia from all parts of New England hastened to join those of Massachusetts in forming a camp near Boston, where General Ward, of Massachusetts, was exercising a limited command. It being deemed important to possess Ticonderoga and Crown Point, both places were captured in May by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold, and a large supply of military stores secured for the patriots.

18. Upon the arrival of re-enforcements from England, under Generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Sir Henry Clinton, Gage issued a proclamation declaring all Americans in arms rebels and traitors, but offering pardon to those who should return to their allegiance. John Hancock and Samuel Adams, whose offences were pronounced

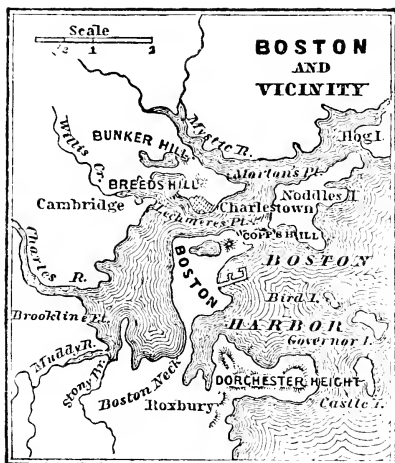
15. What action did the patriots take? Give an account of what occurred at Lexington. Where is Lexington? (Map, p. 24.)

16. Give an account of what took place at Concord. Of the other events of the day. Where is Charlestown? (Map, p. 70.)

17. What effect did the news have? What success did Allen and Arnold have? Where is Ticonderoga? (Map, p. 38.) Crown Point?

18. What re-enforcements came to Gates? What proclamation was issued? Who were excepted? Why were they excepted?

too great to admit of pardon, were excepted from this offer.



19. It becoming evident that the British meditated offensive operations, Col. Prescott was sent, on the evening of the 16th of June, with a detachment of one thousand men to fortify Bunker Hill; but, on attaining the heights, he concluded to fortify Breed's Hill instead, this being nearer to Boston. When the British, on the following morning, discovered the redoubt which the Americans had constructed during the night, they commenced a cannonade upon it.

20. This failing, three thousand men, under Howe, were sent to dislodge the patriots. Twice did the British approach within a few rods of the redoubt, but they were each time repulsed with heavy loss. Clinton arriving, the third charge was more successful; and the Americans, their ammunition being exhausted, were forced to retreat.

21. The British lost, in killed and wounded, more than a thousand men; the Americans, less than half that num-

MAP QUESTIONS.—How is Boston situated? In what direction is Boston from Bunker Hill? From Breed's Hill? From Charlestown? From Cambridge? Where was Copp's Hill? Where are Dorchester Heights? Where is South Boston? *Ans.* On and about Dorchester Heights. Of what city does South Boston now form a part? *Ans.* Boston.

19. What defensive measures did the patriots adopt?

19. 20. Give an account of the battle of Bunker Hill.

ber, but among their slain was the distinguished patriot, Joseph Warren. Though the British had gained the hill, the victory to them was more disastrous and humiliating than an ordinary defeat; while, to the Americans, the defeat had the effect of a triumph.

22. On the very day of the capture of Ticonderoga, May 10th, the second Continental Congress convened at Philadelphia. That body decided to raise an army of twenty thousand men; and, on the 15th of June, by a unanimous vote, elected George Washington commander-in-chief of "the forces raised or to be raised in defence of American liberties."

23. Lord Dunmore, the governor of Virginia, took a decided course against the patriots; but, owing to the activity of Patrick Henry and others, he was compelled to make compensation for a quantity of powder which he had seized. Some months later a force of Tories and negroes which he had collected attacked a body of Virginians near Norfolk; but the assailants were repulsed with great loss. In revenge, Dunmore, on the first day of the new year, reduced Norfolk to ashes.

24. To prevent the use of Canada by the British as a place of rendezvous and supply, an invasion, by two forces, was determined upon. Accordingly, Gen. Schuyler (*ski'-ler*), commanding one, was sent by the



PART OF THE SOREL R.

21. What losses did each party sustain? How did the victory affect the British? How did the defeat affect the patriots?

22. When and where did Congress, a second time, meet? What measures were adopted by Congress?

23. Give an account of the difficulties in Virginia, with Dunmore. Where is Norfolk? (Map, p. 126.)

24. What plan of action against Canada was adopted? Describe the Kennebec River. (Map, p. 61.) How did Montgomery get the command? What success did Montgomery have?

way of Lake Champlain; while the other, under Gen. Arnold, took the route by the Kennebec River. Schuyler proceeded but a short distance when, sickness compelling him to return, the next in command, Gen. Montgomery, gained possession of Fort Chambly (*shan'-ble*), St. John's, and Montreal, and then moved against Quebec.

25. Arnold, having performed a tedious march through the wilderness, effected a junction of his force with that of Montgomery's, and, with the latter officer in the chief command, Quebec was besieged for three weeks. Finally, at dawn, on the last day of 1775, and during a violent snow-storm, the American army, in four columns, advanced to assail the city; but the attempt was unsuccessful.* Montgomery was among the first who fell, and Arnold was severely wounded.

26. Arnold, though wounded, took command of the troops that had effected a retreat, and, in an encampment a short distance from Quebec, passed a rigorous winter. In the spring, Gen. Woos'-ter arrived and took the command; and he, in turn, was succeeded by Gen. Thomas. By the middle of June, 1776, the Americans had abandoned one place after another, and entirely evacuated Canada.

27. EVENTS OF 1776.—Washington, who had arrived at Cambridge about three weeks after his appointment as commander-in-chief, and had there taken command of the army, determined to drive the British from Boston; but no plan of operations was fully determined upon before the early part of March, 1776. Then, in one night, intrenchments were thrown up on Dor'-ches-ter Heights, which completely commanded the city and harbor of Boston.

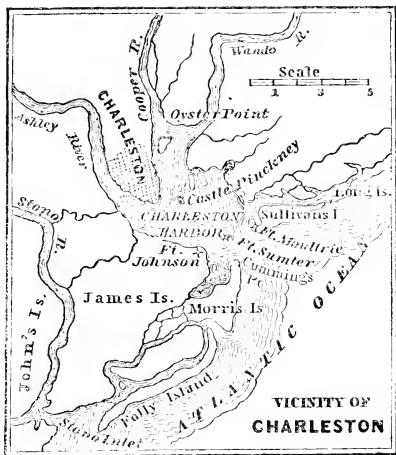
25. What did Arnold accomplish? Give an account of the operations against Quebec. Where is Quebec? (Map, p. 61.)

26. What did Arnold do after the battle? How was the design against Quebec terminated?

27. At what place did Washington take command of the army? What was his first aim? What means did he adopt?

28. Gen. Howe, who had succeeded Gage in the command, being unable to dislodge the Americans, informally agreed to evacuate the city without setting fire to it, upon condition that, while doing so, his army should not be molested from the batteries on the heights. Accordingly, on the 17th of March, 1776, the British troops, accompanied by fifteen hundred families of loyalists, embarked on board the ships in the harbor, and sailed for Halifax.

29. Surmising that an expedition, conducted by Clinton, which had been previously sent from Boston, was destined to attack New York, Washington sent Gen. Charles Lee to protect that city. It happened that on the very day of Lee's arrival there, Clinton arrived off Sandy Hook. Thus foiled in his attempt against New York, Clinton sailed to the South, and was joined by Sir Peter Parker and Lord Cornwallis, with a fleet and troops from England, when the whole force proceeded against Charleston.



28. What agreement was made between the two parties? Give an account of what followed. Where is Halifax? (Map, p. 61.)

MAP QUESTIONS.—How is Charleston situated? Sullivan's Island? What fort is on Sullivan's Island? What other forts defend Charleston? Where is Sandy Hook? (Map, p. 43.)

29. What can you state of an expedition against New York? What was then done by Clinton? What was done by Clinton and Parker?

30. The people of Charleston had made preparations against an attack, by erecting a fort of palmetto-wood on Sullivan's Island, which commanded the channel leading to the town. This was garrisoned by five hundred men, under Col. Moultrie (*môle'-tre*). On the morning of the 28th of June, the fleet approached Sullivan's Island; but, after a conflict of nine hours, during which Clinton was defeated in an attempt to reach the island, the ships, much shattered, drew off, and afterward sailed to the North.

31. In the mean time, Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, was preparing to declare a separation of the political relations existing between Great Britain and the colonies. A resolution to that effect, having been offered by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, on the 7th of June, was passed by a large majority on the 2d of July. Two days after, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, in behalf of a committee of five members, presented a document which he had prepared; and then, July the 4th, 1776, this document, the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, was unanimously adopted by Congress.

32. In the beginning of July, Gen. Howe arrived from Halifax and took possession of Staten Island, at the entrance of New York Bay. Here he was joined by his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, by Clinton, and by a large body of hired troops, from Germany. These last were called Hessians, because the most of them had been furnished by the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. While Howe soon had an army of thirty-five thousand men, Washington's effective force, in New York and vicinity, did not exceed seventeen thousand.

30. How were the people of Charleston prepared? Give an account of the battle fought there.

31. What was Congress doing in the mean time? What is said of a resolution? What afterward took place?

32. Where, meanwhile, were the British concentrating a large force? What troops joined Howe there? What is said of the Hessians?

33. Howe's troops were landed on the western end of Long Island, and, in three divisions, by three different roads, advanced toward the American camp at Brooklyn, then in command of Gen. Putnam. While two of the divisions, Aug. 27th, were engaging the Americans, the third, under Clinton, having taken a circuitous route, fell upon their rear. Some of the patriots cut their way through the host of foes, but nearly two thousand were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The British lost less than four hundred.



NEW YORK BAY.

34. The British encamped in front of the American lines, but made no attack during two days, their design being to await the arrival and co-operation of the fleet. Washington, perceiving that his army in Brooklyn might be surrounded and entrapped, began a movement on the night of the 29th; and, favored by a fog which hung over the city, succeeded in getting all his troops to New York.

35. Influenced by his officers, Washington retreated to the northern part of New York island, and then to White Plains. Here a partial engagement, to the disadvantage of the Americans, took place on the 28th of October, when they withdrew to North Castle. Instead of following, the British general turned his attention to the forts on the Hudson.

36. Leaving one detachment, under Lee, at North Cas-

33. What movement did Howe first make from Staten I.? Give an account of the battle. By what name is it known? *Ans.* The Battle of Long Island.

34. Give an account of Washington's masterly retreat.

35. What course did Washington then adopt? Give an account of the battle of White Plains. To what objects did Howe next turn his attention?

MAP QUESTIONS.—(Map, p. 29.) Where is Brooklyn? North Castle? Sag Harbor? Esopus (now Kingston)? West Point? Tarrytown? Where was Fort Washington? Fort Lee? Fort Clinton? Fort Montgomery?

tle, another, under Col. Magaw, at Fort Washington, and a third, under Gen. Heath, at Peekskill, Washington crossed the Hudson and entered New Jersey. On the 16th of November, the British attacked Fort Washington, and, although they were successful, the victory cost them a thousand men.

37. To the number of six thousand, with Lord Cornwallis in command, they crossed the Hudson, and took possession of Fort Lee, which the Americans had abandoned on their approach. Closely pursued by Cornwallis, Washington retreated through New Jersey, and, on the 8th of December, crossed the Delaware with his diminished and disheartened army. Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, soon after adjourned to Baltimore.

38. Lee, who had been urged to hurry to the support of the main army, instead of obeying, at first delayed, and then advanced leisurely. Having incautiously taken quarters at a distance from his detachment, he was surprised and taken prisoner. Sullivan, who had been made a prisoner at the battle of Long Island and recently exchanged, then promptly conducted the detachment to Washington's camp.

39. A feeling of despondency, occasioned by the many disasters, prevailed among the patriots. This was dispelled by a bold enterprise accomplished by Washington. On Christmas night, he crossed the Delaware, and on the following morning, Dec. 26th, attacked a body of Hessians stationed at Trenton. Rahl, their commander, was mortally wounded, about thirty were slain, and nearly a thousand taken prisoners. The Americans lost only four men.

36. Where did Washington leave detachments? What movement did he then make? State what took place at Fort Washington.

37. Give an account of Washington's retreat and Cornwallis's pursuit.

38. What is stated of Lee? What is stated of Sullivan?

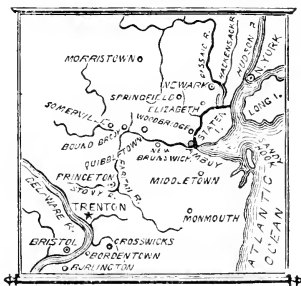
39. Give an account of the battle of Trenton. Where is Trenton? (Map, p. 77.) Princeton? Morristown?

40. Washington recrossed the Delaware with his prisoners, but, encouraged by his success and finding his army strengthened by recent recruits, he again crossed the river, and took post at Trenton, resolved to act on the offensive. This was a bold movement, for the enemy were assembled in great force at Princeton, only ten miles distant.

41. EVENTS OF 1777. —

Though Washington had been joined by troops under Generals Mifflin and Cadwallader, the whole force with him, on the 1st of Jan., 1777, did not exceed five thousand men. Toward the evening of the 2d, Cornwallis reached Trenton, and after making several unsuccessful attempts to cross the stream which runs through the town, concluded to defer hostilities till the morning, feeling sure of then capturing Washington and his entire army.

42. The position of the American army was critical. Any attempt to cross the Delaware, then obstructed by floating ice, would undoubtedly end in disaster; while to remain and risk a battle with a force so much superior to his own, appeared to Washington equally dangerous. In this emergency a bold expedient was adopted. Leaving his camp-fires burning, he marched by a circuitous route toward Princeton, intending to surprise the enemy at that place.



CENTRAL PART OF NEW JERSEY.

40. What movement did Washington next make?

41. What force did he have at Trenton? State what occurred there on the evening of Jan. 2, 1777.

42. Describe the situation in which Washington was placed. How did he extricate himself from the danger?

43. At sunrise, January 3d, the van of his forces encountered, near Princeton, a division of the British troops already on their march to join Cornwallis. At first the American militia gave way; but Washington coming up with a select corps, turned the tide of battle and routed the enemy. The loss of the British in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was about four hundred men; that of the patriots did not exceed thirty, but Gen. Mercer was among their mortally wounded.

44. Early in 1776 Congress sent Silas Deane to France to solicit aid. Deane was afterward joined by Dr. Franklin and Arthur Lee. Though France hesitated to extend the aid solicited, the Marquis de Lafayette (*lah-fä-ett'*) and other citizens of that country acted generously. At his own expense, Lafayette fitted out a vessel, and, in the spring of 1777, arrived in America. He joined the army as a volunteer without pay, but was soon after appointed a major-general.

45. Toward the close of April, Gen. Try'-on, late royal governor of New York, proceeded against Danbury, and after destroying the stores there, burned the town. On his retreat back to his shipping, he was harassed by the militia, commanded by Generals Wooster, Arnold, and Silliman. His loss, during the expedition, amounted to nearly three hundred men: that of the patriots was not so large, but Wooster was among their slain.

46. Two small expeditions on the part of the Americans were successful. Col. Meigs, at the head of one, destroyed the British stores and shipping at Sagg Harbor; and Col. Barton, at the head of the other, captured

43. Give an account of the battle of Princeton.

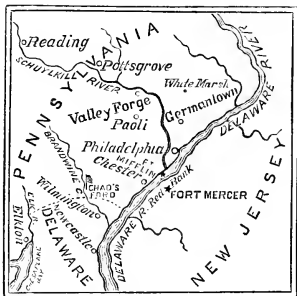
44. What efforts were made to secure the aid of France? With what success were the efforts attended?

45. Give an account of Tryon's first expedition against Connecticut? Where is Danbury? (Map, p. 29.)

46. How did the Americans offset Tryon's wantonness?

Gen. Prescott, the commander at Rhode Island. Prescott, in 1778, was exchanged for Lee.

47. Washington's army was encamped at Morristown during the early part of 1777; but in the spring he removed to Middlebrook. Howe having failed to draw Washington from this latter place, and bring on an engagement, withdrew his troops to Staten Island, thus leaving the Americans in complete possession of New Jersey.



48. The British troops, to the number of eighteen thousand men, then embarked on board the fleet of Lord Howe, and the vessels put to sea, leaving Clinton in command of a large force at New York. The destination of the fleet being unknown to Washington, he remained for many days in painful uncertainty about it.

49. At last the enemy's expedition was heard from. Their fleet had sailed up Chesapeake Bay, the troops had been landed, and a march commenced against Philadelphia. Washington hastened to dispute the progress of the British, and, with the main part of his army, took a position at Chad's Ford, on Brandywine Creek, where, on the 11th of September, a battle was fought.

50. The enemy advanced in two divisions, and while one made a direct attack upon the left wing of the Americans, the other crossed the stream above, and un-

MAP QUESTIONS.—Where is Paoli? Chad's Ford? Germantown? Fort Mercer? Fort Mifflin? Red Bank? Valley Forge? Reading?

47. What scheme did Howe endeavor to carry out in New Jersey? What movement did he next make?

48. What further can you state of Howe's movements?

49. In what way did Washington try to save Philadelphia?

49, 50. Give an account of the battle of Brandywine.

expectedly fell upon their right. The patriots defended themselves with great valor, but were at length forced to give way. The loss of the Americans, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, amounted to twelve hundred men; that of the British to about five hundred. Among the wounded was Lafayette. Pulaski (*pu-las'-ke*), a Polish nobleman, was also in the battle, doing brave service for the cause of liberty.

51. Washington in vain endeavored to save Philadelphia. The two armies again met, but a violent storm prevented a battle; and Gen. Wayne (*wāne*), who had been detached with fifteen hundred men to hang upon the rear of Howe's army, was attacked at night near Paoli (*pā-o'-le*), and defeated. On the 26th Howe entered Philadelphia, but the main body of his army encamped at Germantown.

52. Seven or eight miles below Philadelphia, the Americans held two forts on opposite sides of the Delaware, and thus commanded the river. Learning that a strong detachment of the British had left for their reduction, Washington attacked the force remaining at Germantown, Oct. 4th; but the patriots, although at first successful, were finally repulsed, with the loss of a thousand men.

53. Both forts were attacked, Oct. 22d;—Mercer, by a force of two thousand troops, under Count Do'-nop; and Mifflin, by a number of frigates and other vessels. But the assailants were repulsed with heavy loss. Donop was mortally wounded, about five hundred Hessians and marines were killed or wounded, and two large ships were destroyed.

51. What next occurred? Give an account of the battle of Paoli. When did Howe enter Philadelphia?

52. What induced Washington to go against the enemy at Germantown? Give an account of the battle that followed.

53. What took place on the 22d of Oct.? Give an account of the operations.

54. On the 10th of November a second attempt to reduce Fort Mifflin was commenced. After a heroic defence of five days, during which the British kept up a destructive fire from a battery and also from their ships, the garrison evacuated the fort, and crossed to Red Bank. A force appearing before Fort Mercer soon after, it, too, was abandoned.

55. During the winter of 1777-78, Washington's troops were quartered in huts at Valley Forge. The position, besides being easy of defence, enabled Washington to watch Howe's movements and protect his own military stores at Reading (*red'-ing*). But the patriots suffered greatly from insufficient food, clothing, and shelter; and many of the officers resigned in consequence of not receiving their pay.

56. BURGOTNE'S INVASION.—During the early part of the summer of 1777, an army of ten thousand men, British and German troops, Canadians and Indians, was fitted out in Canada for the invasion of the United States. The design of Gen. Burgoyne, the commander of this large force, was to effect a junction of his own army with that of another from New York, and thus cut off Washington's communication with the Eastern States.

57. After taking possession of Crown Point, Burgoyne proceeded to invest Fort Ticonderoga, then garrisoned by three thousand men under Gen. St. Clair. St. Clair had determined upon a resolute defence, but discovering, to his dismay, that the enemy had erected batteries on Mount Defiance, a rocky height commanding the fort, he made a hasty retreat.

54. Give an account of the next attempt against Fort Mifflin.

55. What can you state of Washington's army during the winter?

56. What invading army was gathered at the North in 1777? What design did Burgoyne have?

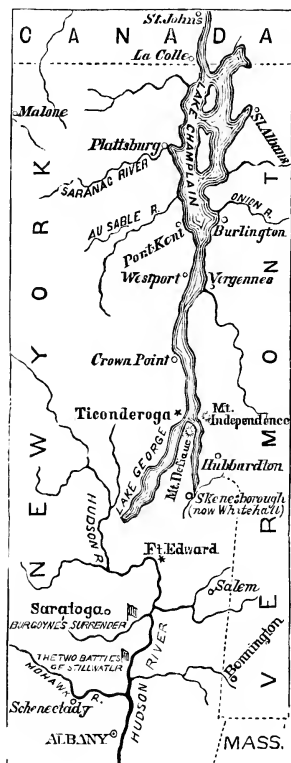
57. What were the first movements of Burgoyne? State how he succeeded at Ticonderoga?

58. The retreating army crossed over to Mount Independence, and took a road through the woods toward

Fort Edward, the headquarters of Gen. Schuyler, who then commanded the American forces at the North; but, at Hubbardton, the rear division was overtaken, on the morning of the 7th of July, and routed with considerable loss. The ammunition and stores, which had been sent by water, were also overtaken, and were destroyed.

59. Schuyler, deeming his force inadequate to make a successful stand against the invaders, gradually fell back to the islands at the mouth of the Mohawk. Burgoyne reached the head of Lake Champlain, and thence his march to Fort Edward was slow and difficult, owing to the impediments which Schuyler had placed in his way, by destroying the bridges and felling immense trees across the roads.

60. The story of the murder of Miss McCrea, about this time, excited wide-spread abhorrence, and had the



MAP QUESTIONS.—Where is Crown Point? Ticonderoga? Mt. Pleasant? Mt. Independence? Hubbardton? Ft. Edward? Bennington? Stillwater? Albany? Saratoga? Into what river does the Mohawk flow?

58. Give the particulars of the disasters that followed St. Clair's retreat.

59. What retreat and advance next took place?

60. Relate the story in relation to Jane McCrea.

effect of greatly increasing the number of Schuyler's troops. The lady, it appeared, had been captured by some Indians attached to Burgoyne's army, during a visit she was making at the house of a friend; and while they were conducting her to his camp, she met her death. Accounts differ as to how she was killed; but the savages brought her scalp into Burgoyne's camp, and the opinion prevailed that they were her murderers.

61. Burgoyne had previously sent a detachment under Col. St. Leger (*lej'-er*) to capture Fort Schuyler. On reaching the place and finding it resolutely defended, St. Leger determined upon a siege. While this was in progress, Gen. Her'-ki-mer, in advancing to the relief of the garrison, fell into an ambuscade, August 6th, and was defeated, he being mortally wounded. At last the Indian allies of St. Leger, hearing that Arnold, who had been dispatched by Schuyler, was approaching with a large army, fled in great haste, and the siege was consequently abandoned.

62. Burgoyne, having arrived at Fort Edward, and finding himself in want of supplies, sent five hundred men, under Col. Baum (*boum*), to seize the stores which the Americans had collected at Bennington. Baum was met near Bennington by the New Hampshire militia, under Gen. Stark, and defeated; and, on the same day, August 16th, a detachment which had been sent to the aid of Baum, was also defeated.

63. The reverses experienced by the British at Fort Schuyler and Bennington embarrassed the movements of Burgoyne, and weakened and dispirited his army. Just then, when the Americans were in good force to confront

61. Give the particulars of St. Leger's operations. Where was Fort Schuyler? (Map, p. 28.) By what name is Herkimer's battle known? *Ans.* O-ris'-ka-ny.

62. Give an account of the battle of Bennington.

63. How did the reverses of the British affect them? What change in commanders took place?

the enemy, General Gates, by act of Congress, was appointed to succeed Schuyler.

64. Gates advanced to Bemis Heights, near Stillwater, and Burgoyne crossed the Hudson. On the 19th of Sept. was fought the first battle of Stillwater, sometimes called the battle of Bemis Heights, in which Arnold displayed great bravery. Both parties claimed the victory; but, though the British remained on the field of battle, their progress toward Albany was effectually checked.

65. The two armies remained in sight of each other for more than two weeks. Burgoyne, in the mean time, strengthened his position, to await the co-operation of Clinton from New York; but, at last, despairing of aid from that quarter, he determined, if possible, to cut his way through the American lines. This brought on, October 7th, the second battle of Stillwater, often called the battle of Saratoga.

66. After a fierce conflict of several hours, in which the loss of the British was severe, they were compelled to give way. Arnold again distinguished himself, though fighting without any assigned command, and was severely wounded. Burgoyne retired to Saratoga, where, finding himself so surrounded by the Americans that all chance of retreat was cut off, and being without provisions, on the 17th of October he surrendered his whole army, numbering more than five thousand men, prisoners of war.

67. Clinton, in the mean time, had ascended the Hudson as far as forts Clinton and Montgomery, and captured both forts; but instead of hastening to the co-operation of Burgoyne, he sent an expedition to devastate the coun-

64. Give an account of the first battle of Stillwater.

65. What positions did the two armies then hold? What determination did Burgoyne at last form?

65, 66. Give an account of the second battle of Stillwater. Give an account of Burgoyne's final movements and surrender.

67. What had Clinton been doing meanwhile? What did the British do on hearing of Burgoyne's surrender?

try. The British, on the northern frontiers, upon hearing of their disaster at Saratoga, abandoned Ticonderoga and other forts; and Clinton's expedition, after burning Kingston, returned to New York.

68. In November of this year ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION for the government of the United States were adopted by Congress. These, however, in consequence of not being ratified by all the states till 1781, did not go into effect before that time.

69. EVENTS OF 1778.—The success of the Americans at Saratoga decided the negotiations which had been set on foot in 1776. France acknowledged the independence of the United States, and an alliance was concluded between the two nations. The French government at once fitted out a squadron, of which Count D'Estaing (*des-tang'*) was given the command, and, about the middle of April, the fleet sailed for America.

70. In England the tidings of Burgoyne's surrender produced alarm; a more conciliatory spirit began to prevail; and two bills, in keeping with this feeling, were passed by Parliament. Commissioners were sent to America to negotiate a restoration of peace; but Congress refused to treat with them until Great Britain should withdraw her fleets and armies, or acknowledge the independence of the United States.

71. In the mean time, Gen. Howe having resigned his command, Gen. Clinton was appointed his successor; and the British government, fearing for the safety of their army at Philadelphia, ordered Clinton to proceed to New York. In July D'Estaing arrived in Delaware Bay, but

68. What is stated in relation to the Articles of Confederation?

69. What effect did Burgoyne's surrender have in France?

70. What effect did the surrender have in England? How did Congress receive the commissioners?

71. What change in commanders was made? What instructions were sent to Clinton? What escape did the British fleet make?

not in time to capture the British fleet, as Lord Howe had sailed a few days before.

72. On the 18th of June Clinton evacuated Philadelphia, and commenced his march through New Jersey to New York. The Americans gave pursuit; and at Monmouth, on the 28th, a severely contested battle was fought. In the early part of the conflict Lee's division fell back, and was in full retreat just as Washington came up. Lee was rebuked by the commander-in-chief, and directed to assist in further operations: he complied, and, during the rest of the battle, displayed both faithfulness and courage.

73. Though, at the close of the day, the result of the engagement was indecisive, the advantage was with the Americans, and they slept on their arms, intending to renew the contest on the following morning; but Clinton silently departed before dawn. The loss of the British in the battle and by desertions during the march, amounted to fifteen hundred men. The patriots lost more than two hundred, many of whom fell from the excessive heat and fatigue of the day.

74. Lee's pride having been wounded by the rebuke which he had received, he addressed two disrespectful letters to Washington. For this disrespect and his conduct on the battle-field, he was tried by a court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended from command for one year. He, however, never rejoined the army, but, just before the close of the war, died in Philadelphia.

75. A combined attack by D'Estaing and Gen. Sullivan was planned for the expulsion of the British from Rhode Island, where, under Gen. Pig'-ot, they had established a

72. Give an account of the battle of Monmouth.

73. Give the result and consequences of the battle. Where is Monmouth? (Map, p. 43.) Morristown?

74. What offensive course did Lee take? Give an account of the trial and consequences.

military depot. Tempted by the hope of a victory, D'Estaing sailed from Newport to meet Lord Howe, who had heard of Pigot's danger and hastened to his relief; but a furious storm having disabled the two fleets just as they were about to engage, he returned to Newport, and soon after departed for Boston, to repair his ships.

76. Sullivan, finding himself thus deserted, withdrew to the northern part of the island; and, being followed by the enemy, an engagement took place, August 29th, resulting in a loss of over two hundred on each side, and in the repulse of the British. Learning that a fleet with troops was coming to the aid of Pigot, Sullivan gained the mainland just in time to avoid being intercepted by Clinton.

77. An expedition, commanded by Gen. Grey, committed great destruction at New Bedford and other places; but no acts of the enemy during the entire war were considered more atrocious than those of which they were guilty at Wy-o'-ming, in Pennsylvania, and Cherry Valley, in New York.

78. Early in July a large force of Tories and Indians, under Col. John Butler, entered the valley of Wyoming, spread desolation in every direction, and slaughtered a body of the inhabitants who had marched against them. In November a party of the same mixed character fell upon the settlement of Cherry Valley, and killed or carried into captivity many of the settlers.

79. Toward the close of the year Clinton sent an expedition of two thousand men to invade Georgia. Col.

75. What enterprise was planned for D'Estaing and Sullivan? Give an account of D'Estaing's movements.

76. Give an account of the land battle and Sullivan's movements. By what name is that battle known? *Ans.* Quaker Hill, or Batt's Hill.

77. What account can you give of Grey's expedition?

77. 78. Give an account of the "Massacre of Wyoming." Also of the attack upon Cherry Valley. Where is Wyoming? (Map, p. 38.) Cherry Valley?

79. What expedition was sent against Georgia? What did the British accomplish in Georgia?

Campbell, its commander, proceeded against Savannah, then defended by a small force under Gen. Robert Howe, and, on the 29th of December, made an attack. The Americans were defeated with much loss, and, in consequence, Savannah fell into the hands of the British, and was retained by them till 1783.

80. EVENTS OF 1779.—At the beginning of 1779 only one post in Georgia, that of Sunbury, remained in possession of the Americans. This was captured on the 9th of January by Gen. Pre-vost', who had arrived with troops from Florida. Assuming the command of the British forces in the South, Prevost ordered Campbell to occupy Augusta, his object being to encourage the tories in that region to join the royal standard.

81. The tories along the western frontiers of Carolina were thus induced to organize themselves into a body, with Col. Boyd in command. They then marched toward the Savannah, committing great devastation and cruelties as they proceeded; but, at Kettle Creek, Feb. 14th, they were attacked by a force of Carolina militia, under Col. Pickens, and utterly defeated. Boyd was among the slain.

82. Encouraged by this success, Gen. Lincoln, then in command of the American forces at the South, sent Gen. Ashe (*ash*) to aid in driving the enemy from Augusta. The patriots having concentrated a force opposite that town, Campbell fled. Ashe pursued, but at Brier Creek, March 3d, he was surprised by Prevost, and defeated, losing nearly his whole army by death, captivity, and dispersion.

83. Learning that a body of British troops was sta-

80. What did the British accomplish in Georgia, in January, 1799?

81. Give an account of Boyd's operations and defeat.

82. Give an account of Ashe's operations and defeat.

83. Of Lincoln's operations and defeat. Of the disasters at the North. Where is Stony Point? (Map, p. 38.) Verplanck's Point?

tioned at Stono Ferry, ten miles from Charleston, Lincoln determined to drive the enemy from a position so menacing to the city. Accordingly the attempt was made, June 20th, but, after a severe engagement, the Americans were repulsed. Disaster, too, attended the patriot cause at the North. Tryon made two more expeditions against Connecticut, and Clinton captured Stony and Verplanck's Points.



84. Washington, desiring to recapture Stony Point, planned an attack to be conducted by Wayne. At mid-

MAP QUESTIONS.—What State is on the South of Virginia? On the South of North Carolina? On the south and west of South Carolina? Where is Savannah? Sunbury? Augusta? Monk's Corner? Ninety-six? Rocky Mount? Hanging Rock? King's Mountain? Cowpens? Guilford Court House? Wilmington? Camden? Hobkirk's Hill? Eutaw Springs? Into what river does Brier Creek flow? Waxhaw Creek? Sanders Creek? Catawba R.? Yadkin R.? Dan R.?

night, on the 15th of July, the Americans, in two columns, forced their way into the fort from opposite sides, and, meeting in the centre of the works, the garrison surrendered at discretion. The entire loss of the patriots in this brilliant success, achieved at the point of the bayonet and without firing a gun, was fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded. The enemy lost upward of six hundred in killed and prisoners.

85. Only four days after, another brilliant exploit crowned the efforts of the patriots. The British post at Paulus (*paw'-lus*) Hook, in New Jersey, opposite the city of New York, was surprised at night by Major Lee, and one hundred and fifty of the garrison were made prisoners.

86. Sullivan, who had been sent against the Indians of Western New York to check their depredations and avenge the "Massacre of Wyoming," was completely successful. He defeated a body of Indians and Tories in the battle of the Chemung (*she-mung'*), August 29th, and then destroyed forty Indian villages, and a vast amount of corn.

87. In September an obstinate engagement took place off the eastern coast of England, between a small squadron of French and American vessels, commanded by Paul Jones, and two British frigates. It lasted from seven till ten at night, when both frigates surrendered.

88. D'Estaing, as has been stated, sailed from Rhode Island to Boston. Thence he went to the West Indies. In September, 1779, he appeared before Savannah, and prepared to co-operate with Lincoln for the recovery of

84. Give an account of the battle of Stony Point.

85. Of the exploit at Paulus Hook. Where was Paulus Hook?

86. Give an account of Sullivan's expedition against the Indians. Where was Chemung? (Map, p. 38.)

87. Of Paul Jones's remarkable naval battle.

88. Of the operations and failure of D'Estaing and Lincoln.

the town. On the 9th of October, after a siege of about three weeks, a disastrous assault was made. Among those who fell was the gallant Count Pulaski.

89. EVENTS OF 1780.—The principal military operations of 1780 were carried on in the Carolinas. Clinton, with a fleet commanded by Ar'buth-not, having sailed from New York to the South, appeared before Charleston in February, and, on the 1st of April, commenced a regular siege. The forces defending the city were commanded by Lincoln.

90. While the siege was in progress, an American corps, stationed at Monk's Corner to keep open a communication between the city and the interior, was surprised by Col. Tarleton (*tarl'-tan*) and put to flight. On the 12th of May, after a heroic defence of about forty days, Lincoln surrendered; and six thousand prisoners fell into the hands of the British.

91. To complete the subjugation of South Carolina, as Clinton contemplated, expeditions were sent into the interior. One of these captured the post of Ninety-Six; and another, commanded by Tarleton, pursued a body of troops, under Col. Buford (*bū'-furd*). At Wax-haw Creek, Tarleton overtook the patriots, and, falling upon them impetuously, massacred or maimed nearly every man.

92. Clinton, believing South Carolina to be subdued, sailed for New York, leaving Cornwallis to carry the war into North Carolina and Virginia; but Generals Sumter and Marion (*mar'-ē-un*), and other patriot leaders, by their partisan warfare, still kept alive the spirit of freedom at the South. Though Sumter met with a repulse at Rocky

89. How were the operations of 1780 commenced?

90. Give an account of the battle of Monk's Corner.

89. 90. Give an account of the siege and surrender of Charleston.

91. What post in South Carolina did the British then capture? Give an account of Tarleton's success and inhumanity.

92. At this stage what course did Clinton pursue? What can you state of the doings of Sumter and Marion?

93. Give an account of the battle of Sanders Creek.

Mount, yet at Hanging Rock, only a week after, he gained a decided victory.

93. On the 16th of August occurred the battle of Sanders Creek. Gen. Gates, who had been appointed by Congress to succeed Lincoln in the command at the South, advanced against the British, and was met by Cornwallis a short distance from Camden. After a desperate contest, the American regulars, being deserted by the militia, were forced to retreat, with a loss of about a thousand men. De Kalb, mortally wounded, was taken prisoner.

94. Gates's defeat let loose the enemy against Sumter, who, at Fishing Creek, two days after, was surprised by Tarleton, and routed with great slaughter. Believing South Carolina to be at last subdued, Cornwallis proceeded to overrun North Carolina, detaching Major Ferguson to precede him. Large numbers of tories joined the detachment during its march.

95. The excesses of which Ferguson's troops were guilty so exasperated the inhabitants, that a hastily-formed force, under Col. Campbell, attacked them at King's Mountain, Oct. 7th, and killed Ferguson and one hundred and fifty of his men. The remainder, numbering more than eight hundred, surrendered. The loss of the Americans was only twenty.

96. ARNOLD'S TREASON.—The year 1780 is particularly memorable for the "Treason of Arnold." In 1778, after the British had evacuated Philadelphia, Arnold was put in command of that city. Here he lived at an expense beyond his income, and, to meet the demands of his creditors, appropriated public funds to his own use. Charges

94. What disaster was a sequel to that of Sanders Creek? What did Cornwallis proceed to do then?

94, 95. Give an account of the battle of King's Mountain.

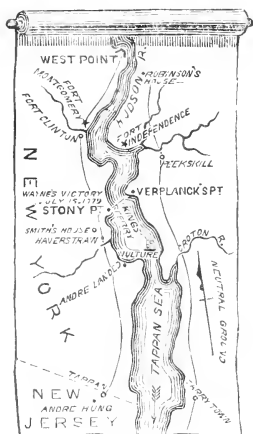
96. For what is the year 1780 particularly remarkable? How was Arnold led to take the step in treason?

were preferred against him, and, in conformity with the decision of the court, he was reprimanded by Washington. He felt the disgrace, and determined to wreak his vengeance.

97. Having secured the command of West Point, he offered, by means of a correspondence which he had carried on several months, to betray it into the hands of Clinton. Major An'dre, aid-de-camp to Clinton, was sent to finish the plan of treason and adjust the traitor's recompense. Andre proceeded up the Hudson, and at a place six miles below West Point, met Arnold, and completed the bargain.

98. Instead of returning by water, as had been previously arranged, Andre was compelled by circumstances to cross to the east side of the Hudson and proceed by land. When near Tarrytown, he was stopped by three militiamen,—Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart,—who conducted him to North Castle, the nearest military station of the Americans.

99. The commander at North Castle, having no suspicion of Arnold's base design, wrote to that officer, informing him of the arrest of Andre. The traitor, startled and alarmed upon reading the letter, escaped on board the British sloop-of-war Vulture, the vessel which had been



MAP QUESTIONS.—Where is Stony Point? Verplanck's Point? West Point? Tarrytown? Tappan? Where was Fort Independence? Fort Clinton?

97. In what way did Arnold proceed? What further account can you give?

98. State how Arnold's design was frustrated. Where is North Castle? (Map. p. 29.)

99. What act of stupidity did the commander at North Castle commit? What was the consequence?

intended for Andre's return, and took refuge in New York.

109. Andre was conveyed to Tappan (*tapp-aun'*), a village on the west side of the Hudson, opposite Tarrytown, and was there tried by a court-martial, found guilty, and, agreeably to the laws and usages of nations, executed as a spy. Arnold was made a brigadier-general in the British service.

101. EVENTS OF 1781, *and to the beginning of Washington's Administration.*—During the winter of 1780–1, great dissatisfaction existed among the troops of Washington's army, because they had not been paid for several months, and were not provided with sufficient clothing and provisions. This feeling increasing among the Pennsylvania troops, owing to a dispute about the term of their enlistment, they left their camp at Morristown, on the first day of 1781, to seek redress of Congress.

102. On the march toward Philadelphia, they were overtaken by two emissaries of Clinton, whom they seized and conducted to Gen. Wayne, to be treated as spies. At Princeton they were met by a committee of Congress, who satisfied their pressing wants, and thus suppressed the revolt. This mutiny, and another among the New Jersey troops, which was speedily quelled by military power, quickened Congress to act for the relief of the army.

103. Taxation was resorted to, an agent was sent to Europe for aid, and other measures were adopted. Robert Morris, who had been appointed superintendent of the national treasury, was very active in the discharge of his duties; and, by the financial aid which he rendered, en-

100. What further can you state of Andre and Arnold?

101. What alarming event marked the opening of 1781?

102. Give an account of the mutiny. Of a second mutiny, and what followed. Where is Morristown? (Map, p. 77.) Princeton?

103. State what measures were adopted by Congress.

abled Congress to prosecute the war. Upon his recommendation the Bank of North America was established at a later period, and this institution proved of great service during the rest of the contest.

104. Gates, in consequence of his defeat at Sanders Creek, was superseded in the command by Gen. Greene, who at once sent Gen. Morgan to check the devastations of the British in South Carolina. At the Cowpens, on the 17th of January, Tarleton overtook Morgan; but, after a severe battle, the British were completely routed, losing about eight hundred men, while the loss of the Americans did not exceed thirty.

105. Morgan, after his victory, hurried off in a northeasterly direction; and Cornwallis, on hearing of Tarleton's defeat, started in pursuit, and reached the Catawba, at evening, on the 29th, just two hours after the Americans had forded the river. He halted, intending to cross in the morning, but, during the night, a heavy rain set in, and, by daybreak, the stream was so swollen as to be impassable.

106. Here, on the east side of the Catawba, Greene came to the aid of Morgan, and, taking the command, continued the retreat. At the Yadkin the Americans were again favored by a rain-storm; and, after they crossed the Dan, Cornwallis gave up the pursuit.

107. In a few days Greene recrossed the Dan into North Carolina. Receiving re-enforcement, which increased his army to over four thousand men, he no longer avoided a battle. At Guilford (*ghil'-furd*) Court House, where he had taken a position, he was attacked on the 15th of March. The result, though unfavorable to the

104. What was the consequence to Gates of his defeat at Sanders Creek? Give an account of the battle of the Cowpens.

105. 106. Give an account of the memorable retreat and pursuit through North Carolina.

107. What movement and battle soon after took place? Give an account of the battle and its consequences.

Americans, left Cornwallis in such a disabled condition that, three days after, he retreated from the field of victory, taking the road to Wilmington.

108. Greene rallied his forces, and for several days pursued Cornwallis; but not being able to overtake him, advanced into South Carolina to attack the enemy at Camden. At Hobkirk's Hill, two miles from that place, Lord Rawdon partly surprised him on the 25th of April. The struggle was waged with varied fortune, but at length a regiment of the Americans breaking, the patriots were forced to retreat.

109. The battle of Eutaw (*ū'-taw*) Springs, fought on the 8th of September, between Greene and Stuart, closed the contest in the Carolinas. This was a desperate engagement, and at one time victory seemed certain for the Americans; but the British rallying, Greene drew off his troops, taking with him about five hundred prisoners.

110. Cornwallis proceeded from Wilmington to Virginia, where, during the summer, his operations were very distressing to the patriotic inhabitants. To Lafayette was intrusted the defence of Virginia, but, owing to the inferiority of his force, he was not able to make a stand against the enemy. In August, Cornwallis concentrated his forces at Yorktown, and at once began to strengthen his position by fortifications.

111. In the mean time Washington had made preparations by which a large force of French troops, co-operating with another of Americans, was to make an attack for the recovery of New York. On learning, however, that

108. What bold movement did Greene then make? Give an account of the battle of Hobkirk's Hill.

109. Give an account of the battle of Eutaw Springs.

110. What movement did Cornwallis make after leaving Wilmington? What is said of Lafayette's efforts? What position did Cornwallis finally select and fortify? Where is Yorktown? (Map. p. 126.) Into what water does the James River flow? The York River?

111. What extensive preparations had Washington in the mean time made? Why did he alter his design?

a French fleet would soon arrive in the Chesapeake, Washington was induced to change his design, and proceed against Cornwallis.

112. But while continuing preparations, as if against Clinton at New York, Washington actually began his march for Yorktown; consequently, before Clinton became aware of the real intentions of the American commander, the French and American troops were well on their way to Virginia.

113. It being too late to adopt any direct measures for the aid of Cornwallis, Clinton undertook to recall Washington, by hurrying off an expedition under Arnold against New London. Fort Griswold made a brave defence, but was finally carried by assault. Col. Led'yard, its commander, was murdered with his own sword, after yielding it up, and many of the garrison were also slaughtered. The town was reduced to ashes.



114. Arnold's expedition failed to recall Washington, and Yorktown was soon invested with a large land force, while the French fleet, commanded by Count de Grasse (*gras*), blockaded the York and James rivers. On the 9th of October, the allied armies commenced a cannonade so heavy that in a day or two most of the works of the British were demolished. At length, on the 19th, finding his position untenable, and seeing no prospect of relief, Cornwallis surrendered the place, with more than seven thousand soldiers, to Washington, and his shipping and seamen to De Grasse.

115. The surrender of Cornwallis caused great rejoicing

112. State how Clinton became deceived.

113. What counterplot did Cornwallis adopt? How did Arnold execute the part assigned him?

114. Give an account of the siege and surrender of Yorktown.

throughout the United States, being considered a death-blow to the war. In England, public opinion, in consequence, became so decidedly opposed to the further prosecution of hostilities, that negotiations were entered into for the establishment of peace.

116. On the 30th of November, 1782, a preliminary treaty was signed at Paris by commissioners from the two governments, those from the United States being John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens. On the 19th of April, 1783, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American army; and on the 3d of September following, a definitive treaty was signed at Paris.

117. By the terms of the treaty, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and the boundaries were fixed at the great lakes on the north and the Mississippi on the west. She also conceded the right to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland. Florida was returned to Spain.

118. At the close of the war the government was unable to meet the just claims of its creditors, and the consequence was general discontent, particularly among the officers and privates of the army. Through the influence of Washington the ill-feeling among the troops was allayed; and Congress afterward granted five years' whole pay to the officers, instead of, as by resolution passed in 1780, half-pay for life. Four months' whole pay was granted to the privates.

119. By order of Congress, the army was disbanded on the 3d of November, 1783. On the 25th of the same month New York was evacuated by the British; and in December following, Washington, "with a heart full of

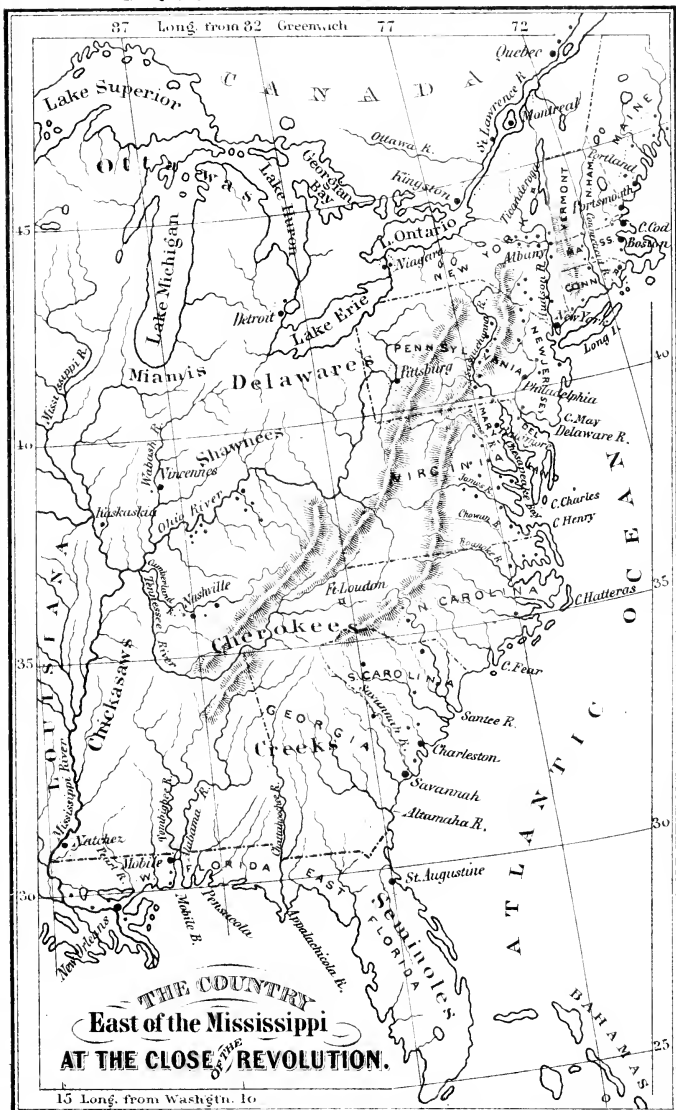
115. What was the effect in America and England?

116. What steps were taken for the establishment of peace?

117. What terms of the treaty are mentioned?

118. In what condition did the close of the war find the national finances? How were the troubles with the army healed?

PROGRESSIVE MAPS, N^o 2.



love and gratitude," took leave of his officers at that city. He then repaired to An-nap'-o-lis; and there, on the 23d of December, in a simple and impressive address, resigned to Congress his commission as commander-in-chief. On the following day he reached his home at Mount Vernon.

120. It was found that, by the ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, under which the United States had existed since 1781, Congress had no power to raise money and pay the debts incurred by the war. The individual States were therefore called upon for funds; but their efforts to raise them by direct taxation produced great opposition, especially in Massachusetts, where it grew to an open insurrection, known as Shays's Rebellion. This, however, was suppressed in 1787.

121. This rebellion and other causes convinced the people that a more powerful general government was needed. Accordingly, a national convention was held at Philadelphia, with Washington as president, and after four months' deliberation, the Constitution was adopted, September 17th, 1787. After being ratified by the requisite number of States, though not without great opposition, it went into operation on the 4th of March, 1789.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECAPITULATION.

1765. Parliament passed the Stamp Act.....March 8.
 The Colonial Congress met in New YorkOct. 7.
 1766. Parliament repealed the Stamp Act.....March 18.
 1767. A bill taxing tea, glass, paper, etc., was passed.....June 29.
 1768. A body of British troops arrived at Boston.....Sept. 27.
 1770. Affray, known as the "Boston Massacre," occurred.....March 5.

119. Name some of the closing scenes of the war. To what place did Washington then go? Where is Mount Vernon? (Map, p. 126.) Annapolis?

120. Peace being established, what embarrassments beset Congress? What measure for relief was adopted? Give an account of Shays's Rebellion.

121. To what conviction did Shays's rebellion and other causes lead? State what followed.

-
1773. The tea in Boston harbor was thrown overboard....Dec. 16.
1774. The Boston Port Bill was passed by Parliament...March 31.
The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia..Sept. 5.
1775. The war commenced with the battle of Lexington...April 19.
Allen and Arnold captured Ticonderoga.....May 10.
Washington was elected commander-in-chief.....June 15.
The battle of Bunker Hill occurred.....June 17.
Montreal surrendered to Montgomery.....Nov. 13.
Montgomery was defeated and slain at Quebec.....Dec. 31.
1776. Boston was evacuated by the British troops.....March 17.
The British were repulsed at Ft. Moultrie, Charleston..June 28.
Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence...July 4.
The Americans were defeated on Long Island.....Aug. 27.
Washington was defeated at White Plains.....Oct. 28.
The British captured Fort Washington.....Nov. 16.
Washington took a thousand prisoners at Trenton...Dec. 26.
1777. Washington gained a victory at Princeton.....Jan. 3.
Tryon made an expedition against Connecticut....April 26.
Meigs destroyed British property at Sagg Harbor...May 23.
Burgoyne commenced his invasion of New York...June 16.
Ticonderoga fell into the hands of Burgoyne.....July 5.
The Americans were defeated at Hubbardton.....July 7.
Prescott was captured by Barton at Rhode Island...July 10.
Fort Schuyler was besieged by St. Leger.....Aug. 3.
Herkimer was defeated at Oriskany.....Aug. 6.
Stark defeated Baum at Bennington.....Aug. 16.
Howe defeated Washington at Brandywine.....Sept. 11.
The battle of Bemis Heights was fought.....Sept. 19.
Grey defeated Wayne at Paoli.....Sept. 20.
Howe took possession of Philadelphia.....Sept. 26.
The British repulsed the Americans at Germantown..Oct. 4.
The British captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery..Oct. 6.
The battle of Saratoga was fought.....Oct. 7.
Burgoyne surrendered his army to Gates.....Oct. 17.
The British were repulsed at Fts. Mercer and Mifflin.Oct. 22.
Am. army went into winter-quarters at Valley Forge..Dec. 11.
1778. France acknowledged the independence of the U. S...Feb. 6.
The British, under Clinton, evacuated Philadelphia June 18.
Washington defeated Clinton at Monmouth.....June 28.
The battle and massacre at Wyoming occurred....July 3, 4.
Sullivan defeated the British at Quaker Hill, R. I....Aug. 29.

1778. Tories and Indians massacred people at Cherry V'y Nov. 11.
Campbell captured Savannah.....Dec. 29.
1779. The British, under Prevost, captured Sunbury.....Jan. 9.
Pickens defeated Boyd at Kettle CreekFeb. 14.
Prevost surprised and defeated Ashe at Brier Creek.March 3.
The British repulsed Lincoln at Stono Ferry.....June 20.
The Americans, under Wayne, captured Stony Point.July 15.
The British garrison at Paulus Hook was captured. .July 19.
Sullivan made an expedition against the Indians.Aug., Sept.
Paul Jones gained a victory off the coast of England.Sept. 23.
D'Estaing and Lincoln were repulsed at Savannah....Oct. 9.
1780. Charleston was besieged by the British.....April and May.
Tarleton defeated the Americans at Monk's Corner.April 14.
Lincoln surrendered Charleston to Clinton.....May 12.
Tarleton defeated Buford at Waxhaw Creek.....May 29.
Cornwallis defeated Gates at Sanders Creek.... .Aug. 16.
Tarleton routed Sumter at Fishing CreekAug. 18.
Arnold plotted to betray West Point to the British.
Andre was executed as a spy, at Tappan.....Oct. 2.
Ferguson was defeated and slain at King's Mt.....Oct. 7.
1781. The Pennsylvania troops revoltedJan. 1.
Morgan defeated Tarleton at the Cowpens.....Jan. 17.
The New Jersey troops revolted.....Jan. 18.
Cornwallis pursued Morgan and Greene.....Jan., Feb.
The Articles of Confederation were ratified by the States.
Cornwallis defeated Greene at Guilford C. H.. . .March 15.
Rawdon defeated Greene at Hobkirk's Hill.....April 25.
Arnold made an expedition against New London....Sept. 6.
The battle and massacre at Ft. Griswold occurred....Sept. 6.
The battle of Eutaw Springs was fought.....Sept. 8.
Yorktown was besieged by Americans and French..Sept. 30.
Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.....Oct. 19.
1782. A preliminary treaty of peace was signed at Paris...Nov. 30.
1783. Savannah was evacuated by the British.....July 11.
A definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris.....Sept. 3.
The American army was disbanded.....Nov. 3.
New York was evacuated by the British.....Nov. 25.
Charleston was evacuated by the BritishDec. 14.
Washington resigned his commission to Congress...Dec. 23.
1787. Shays's Rebellion occurred in Massachusetts.
Convention at Philadelphia adopted Const. of U. S..Sept. 17.

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.

* The asterisk indicates the successful party. † Doubtful.

DATES.	BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		MEN ENGAGED.	
		American.	British.	Amer'cn	British.
1775.					
April 19,	Lexington.....	Parker.....	Smith*.....	unknown	1,700
June 17,	Bunker Hill.....	Prescott.....	Gen. Howe*..	1,500	3,000
Dec. 31,	Quebec.....	Montgomery..	Carleton*....	900	1,200
1776.					
June 28,	Fort Moultrie.....	Moultrie*....	Parker.....	400	4,000
Aug. 27,	Long Island.....	Putnam.....	Gen. Howe*..	10,000	20,000
Oct. 25,	White Plains.....	McDougall....	Leslie*.....	1,600	2,000
Nov. 16,	Fort Washington..	Magaw.....	Gen. Howe*..	3,000	5,000
Dec. 26,	Trenton.....	Washington*..	Rahl.....	2,400	1,000
1777.					
Jan. 3,	Princeton.....	Washington*..	Mawhood....	3,000	1,800
July 7,	Hubbardton.....	Warner.....	Fraser*.....	700	1,200
Aug. 6,	Oriskany†.....	Herkimer.....	St. Leger.....	1,000	1,500
Aug. 16,	Bennington.....	Stark*.....	Baum.....	2,000	1,200
Sept. 11,	Brandywine.....	Washington....	Gen. Howe*..	11,000	18,000
Sept. 19,	Beunis Heights....	Gates*.....	Burgoyne....	2,500	3,000
Sept. 20,	Paoli.....	Wayne.....	Grey*.....	1,500	3,000
Oct. 4,	Germantown.....	Washington....	Gen. Howe*..	11,000	15,000
Oct. 6, }	Fort Clinton.....	Jas. Clinton. }	Sir H. Clinton*	600	3,000
	Fort Montgomery..	Gov. Clinton }			
Oct. 7,	Saratoga.....	Gates*.....	Burgoyne....	8,000	4,500
Oct. 22, }	Fort Mercer.....	Col. Greene*..	Donop.....	450	2,000
	Fort Mifflin.....	Col. Smith*..	Gen. Howe....	400	Mixed.
Nov. 16,	Fort Mifflin.....	Major Thayer.	Gen. Howe*..	400	Mixed.
1778.					
June 28,	Monmouth.....	Washington*..	Clinton.....	12,000	11,000
July 3,	Wyoming.....	Col. Z. Butler.	John Butler*..	400	1,100
Aug. 29,	Rhode Island.....	Sullivan*.....	Pigot.....	5,000	5,000
Dec. 29,	Savannah.....	Robert Howe.	Campbell*....	900	2,000
1779.					
Feb. 14,	Kettle Creek.....	Pickens*.....	Boyd.....	300	700
March 3,	Brier Creek.....	Ashe.....	Prevost*.....	1,200	1,500
June 20,	Stono Ferry.....	Lincoln.....	Maitland†....	500	1,200
July 15,	Stony Point.....	Wayne*.....	Johnson.....	1,200	600
Aug. 13,	Penobscot.....	Lovell.....	McLean*.....	900	3,000
July 19,	Paulus Hook.....	Major Lee*....	Sutherland....	350	250
Aug. 29,	Chemung.....	Sullivan*.....	Brant.....	4,000	1,500
Sept. 23,	Flamboro' Head...	Paul Jones*..	Pearson.....	squad'r'n	2 vessels
Oct. 9,	Savannah.....	Lincoln.....	Prevost*.....	4,500	2,900
1780.					
April 14,	Monk's Corner.....	Huger.....	Tarleton*.....	300	600
May 12,	Charleston.....	Lincoln.....	Clinton*.....	3,700	9,000
May 29,	Waxhaw.....	Buford.....	Tarleton*.....	400	700
June 23,	Springfield, N. J..	Greene*.....	Knyphausen..	3,000	5,000
July 30,	Rocky Mount.....	Sumter.....	Turnbull*....	600	500
Aug. 6,	Hanging Rock.....	Sumter*.....	Brown.....	600	500
Aug. 16,	San fers Creek....	Gates.....	Cornwallis*..	3,000	2,200
Aug. 18,	Fishing Creek.....	Sumter.....	Tarleton*.....	700	350
Oct. 7,	King's Mountain...	Campbell*....	Ferguson.....	900	1,100
1781.					
Jan 17,	Cowpens.....	Morgan*.....	Tarleton.....	900	1,100
March 15,	Guilford C. H.....	Greene.....	Cornwallis*..	4,400	2,400
April 25,	Robbirk's Hill.....	Greene.....	Rawdon*.....	1,200	900
Sept. 6,	Fort Griswold.....	Ledyard.....	Eyre*.....	150	800
Sept. 8,	Entaw Spring*....	Greene.....	Stuart.....	2,000	2,500
Oct. 19,	Yorktown.....	Washington*..	Cornwallis....	16,000	7,500

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SECTION V.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION
TO THE CLOSE OF JEFFERSON'S: 1789 TO 1809.

1. WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION.—The first election for President of the United States resulted in the choice of George Washington, who received the whole number of electoral votes. At the same time John Adams of Massachusetts, was elected Vice-President. New York was then the capital; and in that city Washington appeared before the first constitutional Congress, and was inaugurated on the 30th of April, 1789.

2. Congress having created three executive departments,—of state, treasury, and war,—the heads of which were to form the President's cabinet, Washington appointed Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; and Henry Knox of Massachusetts, Secretary of War. Hamilton, by his judicious management, placed the public finances in a good condition; and, upon his recommendation, the debts of the states, contracted during the war, were assumed by the general government.

3. In 1790 a law was passed establishing the seat of government at Philadelphia for ten years, and afterward locating it permanently on the Potomac. In the following year, the Bank of the United States was incorporated;

1. Who was the first president of the United States? Who was the first vice-president? What was New York City at that time? When and where was Washington inaugurated?

2. What executive departments did Congress create? What is said of Hamilton and his plans?

3. What is said about the seat of government? About the Bank of the United States? About Vermont?

and Vermont was admitted into the Union, making the number of states fourteen. During the Revolution, Vermont applied for admission into the Confederacy; but as New York claimed the territory, the application was not granted.

4. In the summer of 1790 an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. Washington at first used pacific means; but, these failing, he sent an expedition, under Gen. Harmar, against the hostile tribes. Harmar destroyed several of their villages, but, in two battles, near the present village of Fort Wayne, Indiana, he was defeated with severe loss.

5. In the following year St. Clair marched against the Indians; but while encamped at a place in the western part of Ohio he was surprised, and defeated with the loss of six hundred men. During the war, Kentucky, which had been previously claimed by Virginia, was admitted into the Union; and, in the same year, 1792, Washington was again elected president. Adams was also rechosen vice-president.

6. Gen. Wayne was finally sent against the Indians. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Mau-mee', and gained a complete victory. This success, followed up by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace; and, in 1795, a treaty was made at Greenville, by which a large tract of territory was ceded to the United States. Tennessee was admitted into the Union in 1796.

7. When France, during her great revolution, declared war against England, a large part of the people of this

4. What occurred in 1790? Give an account of Harmar's expedition? Where is Fort Wayne? (p. 105.)

5. Give an account of St. Clair's expedition. What is said of Kentucky? Of Washington's re-election?

6. Give an account of Wayne's expedition. What is said of the treaty of Greenville? Where is Greenville? (p. 105.) In what direction from Greenville is the battle-ground of Wayne's victory? What is said of Tennessee?

country were in favor of helping their old ally of the Revolution. M. Genet (*zhe-nā'*), the French minister in the United States, presuming upon the feeling in favor of his country, began to fit out privateers in American ports to cruise against British vessels. Washington, deeming it best to preserve a position of strict neutrality between the two countries, demanded his recall, and another minister was sent in his place.

8. The first measure adopted by the United States government for raising a revenue by internal taxation, was the law of 1791, imposing a duty on domestic liquors. It met with considerable opposition, especially in the western part of Pennsylvania, where, in 1794, the resistance grew to an open rebellion, known as the Whisky Insurrection. Upon the approach of a force sent by Washington, the insurgents yielded.

9. It was not long after the making of the treaty of 1783, at the close of the Revolution, before the American and British governments began to accuse each other of violating its stipulations. To avert a war which seemed inevitable, John Jay was sent as a special envoy to England, where, in 1794, a treaty was made. This new treaty met with considerable opposition in the United States, because its provisions were regarded as being too favorable to the English; but it was at length ratified.

10. JOHN ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION.—Washington, having declined a nomination for a third term, John Adams was elected to succeed him; and the new president was inaugurated at Philadelphia, on the 4th of March, 1797. Washington then retired to the quietude of his home at Mount Vernon.

7. What imprudence was committed by the French minister? What course did Washington adopt?

8. Give an account of the Whisky Insurrection.

9. State the circumstances in relation to Jay's Treaty.

10. Who succeeded Washington as president? When and where was Adams inaugurated? What, then, did Washington do?

11. The neutral position taken by the United States in the war between England and France, gave offence to the latter power; and "Jay's Treaty," ratified in 1795, so aggravated the unfriendly feeling, that a war seemed inevitable. The president, therefore, convened an extra session of Congress, and defensive measures were adopted, Washington being appointed commander-in-chief. Hostilities at sea were commenced; but the decided stand taken by the Americans had its effect, and a treaty of peace was made with Napoleon Bonaparte, who had become First Consul of France.

12. Washington, however, did not live to see the troubles terminated: he died at Mount Vernon, on the 14th of December, 1799. His death was regarded as a national bereavement. Congress paid honors to his memory, and the whole people mourned the loss which each person felt that he had individually sustained. During the following year the "City of Washington" was made the nation's capital.

13. Toward the close of Adams's administration of four years, a fierce struggle took place between the two great parties of the day—Federal and Republican—in relation to the presidential succession. Upon counting the electoral votes it was found that no candidate had the requisite majority; therefore the election went to the House of Representatives, by whom Jefferson was chosen president, and Aaron Burr of New York, vice-president.

14. JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.—The inauguration of Jefferson took place in the new capitol, at Washington, on the 4th of March, 1801. At the expiration of his first

11. Give an account of the troubles with France.

12. What is stated in relation to Washington's death? What occurred in 1800? Where is the city of Washington? (Map. p. 126.)

13. What struggle is spoken of? State the particulars in relation to the election of Adams's successor.

14. When and where was Jefferson inaugurated?

term of office, he was re-elected for a second; consequently he was president eight years.

15. During his first term Ohio was admitted into the Union (in 1802); and an immense tract of land, including the present State of Louisiana and extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, was bought (in 1803) from France, for fifteen millions of dollars. By the purchase thus made the free navigation of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico was secured.

16. In the same year, 1803, Commodore Preble (*preb'-el*) was sent against the pirates of the Barbary States, who were constantly on the alert to commit depredations upon the commerce of the United States. One of his vessels, the frigate Philadelphia, while reconnoitring in the harbor of Tripoli (*trip'-o-le*), struck on a rock, and was captured, her crew being made slaves.

17. The recapture of the frigate being considered impracticable, her destruction was determined upon. Accordingly, on a night in February, 1804, Lieut. Decatur (*dē-kā'-tur*), in a small vessel, with about 80 companions, entered the harbor, boarded the Philadelphia, killed or drove into the sea every one of the Tripolitan crew, and, after setting the frigate on fire, escaped without losing a man.

18. About a year later, Mr. Eaton, an agent of the United States, concerted an expedition with Hamet, the exiled though rightful heir to the throne of Tripoli. He marched from Egypt across the desert, and captured Der'-ne; but, in the midst of his successes, a treaty of peace was concluded between the bashaw and Mr. Lear, American Consul-General.

15. What is said of Ohio? of Louisiana? Of the advantage gained by the purchase of Louisiana?

16. What were the Barbary States? *Ans.* Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, lying along the north coast of Africa. What expedition was sent in 1803? Why was it sent? What misfortune occurred?

17. Give the subsequent history of the Philadelphia.

18. Give an account of Eaton's successes. What followed?

19. In July, 1804, the duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr occurred. This sad affair, which resulted in the death of Hamilton, grew out of a political quarrel. Burr, finding that he had lost his political influence, became engaged, two years after, in organizing a secret expedition at the West. He was tried on a charge of treason, and, though acquitted, was generally believed to be guilty of a design to dismember the Union.

20. About that time, France and England being at war, the latter power declared the northern coast of France in a state of blockade. Napoleon retaliated, decreeing the blockade of the British islands. In consequence of these and other "decrees" and "orders," great numbers of American vessels were seized by the cruisers of the belligerent powers, and our commerce with Europe was nearly destroyed.

21. But the crowning grievance of the Americans was the so-called "right of search." This was a claim set up by Great Britain, under which American vessels were searched, and all sailors of English birth found on board, were impressed as subjects of the king.

22. An event occurred, in June, 1807, which brought things toward an issue. The frigate Chesapeake, when off the capes of Virginia, was fired into by the British frigate Leopard. The American vessel being unprepared for action, struck her colors, after having twenty-one of her crew killed or wounded. Four alleged deserters were then transferred to the Leopard; but three of them, it was afterward proved, were native Americans.

23. This outrage provoked the president to issue a pro-

19. What is said of a duel? Of Burr, his western expedition and trial? What opinion prevailed?

20. What declaration and decree are mentioned? What was the consequence of the decrees and orders?

21. What is said of the "right of search" claim?

22. In what notable case did the British enforce their claim?

23. To what act did the outrage lead the President?

clamation forbidding British armed vessels to enter the ports or waters of the United States. Although the act of the *Leopard* was not approved by the British government, no reparation was made till four years after.

24. In consequence of the policy of the two European nations, so destructive to our commerce, Congress passed the Embargo Act, forbidding American vessels to leave the ports of the United States. As the Act not only failed to produce any change in the policy of the two powers at war, but was ruinous in its effects upon the shipping interests, it became very unpopular, and was repealed—a law, prohibiting all intercourse with those countries being substituted for it.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECAPITULATION.

- 1789. George Washington was inaugurated President. . . . April 30.
- 1790. The Indians defeated Harmar near Fort Wayne. . . Oct. 17, 22.
- 1791. The United States Bank was established at Philadelphia.
Vermont was admitted into the Union. March 4.
Indians defeated St. Clair in western part of Ohio. . . Nov. 4.
- 1792. Kentucky was admitted into the Union. June 1.
- 1794. Wayne defeated the Indians on the Maumee. . . . Aug. 20.
The Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania occurred.
- 1795. Jay's treaty with Great Britain was ratified. . . . June 24.
- 1796. Tennessee was admitted into the Union. June 1.
- 1797. John Adams was inaugurated president. March 4.
- 1799. Washington died at Mount Vernon, Virginia. . . . Dec. 14.
- 1800. The City of Washington became the capital of the U. S.
A treaty of peace was concluded with France. . . . Sept. 30.
- 1801. Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated president. . . . March 4.
Tripoli declared war against the United States. . . . June 10.
- 1802. Ohio was admitted into the Union. Nov. 29.
- 1803. Louisiana was purchased of France. April 30.
Commodore Preble was sent against Tripoli.
- 1804. Decatur destroyed the frigate *Philadelphia*. . . . Feb. 15.

24. What was the Embargo Act? Why was the act passed? Why was it repealed? What was substituted?

1804. Hamilton and Burr fought a duel.....July 11.
 1805. Eaton captured Derne, a Tripolitan cityApril 27.
 A treaty of peace was concluded with Tripoli.....June 3.
 1807. The Leopard attacked U. S. Frigate Chesapeake....June 22.
 British armed vessels ordered to leave the U. S.July 2.
 Congress laid an embargo on American ships.....Dec. 22.
 1809. Congress interdicted commerce with Great Britain
 and France.....March 1.

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SECTION VI.

Madison's Administration: 1809 to 1817.

1. THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.—The fourth President of the United States, James Madison of Virginia, was inaugurated at Washington, on the 4th of March, 1809, at a crisis in the affairs of the nation which required, on the part of the administration, the utmost caution, prudence, and resolution.

2. In May, 1811, an affair occurred which tended to increase the ill feeling which then existed between Great Britain and the United States. The British sloop-of-war *Little Belt*, while cruising off the coast of Virginia, fired into the American frigate *President*; but her fire was returned with such heavy broadsides, that, in a few minutes, thirty-two of her crew were killed or wounded.

3. Before Madison became President, the Indians on the western frontiers, influenced by the appeals of Tecumseh (*te-kum'-se*), one of their ablest warriors, began to form a hostile confederacy. Their hostility increasing, Gen. Harrison marched against them in 1811.

4. Harrison approached the Indian town of Tippecanoe, and encamped for the night. Early on the following morning, November 7th, the Indians made a furious attack upon the camp, but, after a bloody contest, were repulsed. This conflict, known as the Battle of Tippecanoe, ruined the plans which Tecumseh had formed.

1. When was Madison inaugurated President?

2. What naval affair inflamed the war spirit of the Americans?

3. Who attempted to unite the Indians in a league against the whites?

3, 4. Give an account of the battle of Tippecanoe. Where was the battle fought? (p. 105.) What was the consequence of the battle? Was Tecumseh in the battle? *Ans.* He was not.

5. **EVENTS OF 1812.**—The government of the United States having in vain endeavored to induce the British to abrogate their restrictions so injurious to American commerce, and also to cease their impressment of our seamen, war was declared against that power on the 19th of June, 1812.

6. The invasion of Canada by Gen. Hull (July 12th) was the first hostile movement on the part of the Americans; and the capture of Fort Mack'-i-naw, five days after, the first on the part of the British. Hull crossed the Detroit River, intending to go against Fort Malden (*maul'-den*), but, instead of doing so, encamped at Sandwich.

7. A detachment which Hull had sent to convoy a supply train for his army, was met near Brownstown, on the 5th of August, and utterly defeated. Four days after, a second detachment, under Col. Miller, encountered and routed the enemy. In about a month Hull recrossed the river, and took post at Detroit.



MAP QUESTIONS.—What two lakes does the Detroit River connect? Name four places situated on the Detroit River. Name four rivers that flow into Lake Erie. Where was Fort Meigs? Fort Malden? Fort Stephenson? Where is Detroit? Sandwich? Brownstown? Frenchtown? Name two rivers that flow into Lake St. Clair. What battle was fought on one of these rivers? Who gained a victory on Lake Erie? Who, in 1794, gained a victory on the Maumee? Where is Fort Mackinaw? (p. 105.)

5. How did the "War of 1812" have its origin?

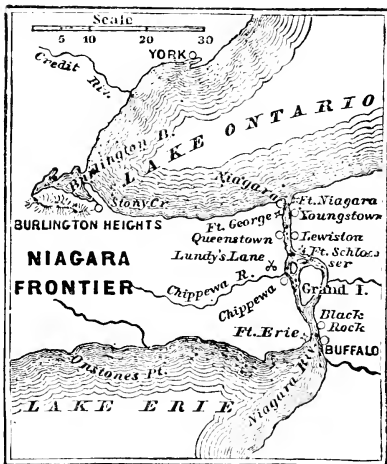
6. What were the first hostile acts of the war? What movement did Hull make in Canada?

7. Give an account of the two battles near Brownstown.

8. To this place he was soon after followed by Gen. Brock, commanding thirteen hundred British and Indians. The Americans were confident of victory in the battle which seemed about to take place, yet, to their great indignation, Hull ordered a white flag to be shown, in token of submission. By this act, not only Detroit, but the whole territory of Michigan passed into the hands of the enemy. The surrender took place on the 16th of August.

9. A second invasion of Canada was made in October of the same year. Gen. Van Rensselaer (*van ren'-se-ler*), in command of a body of troops, mostly New York militia, was stationed at Lewiston. On the 13th, a detachment of this force crossed the Niagara, and carried a battery on the heights of Queenstown.

10. The enemy, re-enforced by Brock, attempted to regain their lost battery, but were repulsed, and Brock was killed. On the afternoon of the same day, the 13th, they made a second attempt with fresh troops, and this time with success. Van Rensselaer, retiring from the service, was succeeded by Gen. Smyth; but the latter accomplished nothing, and also resigned.



MAP QUESTIONS.--What two lakes does the Niagara River connect? Name seven towns situated on the Niagara River. Name four forts that were on that river. Where is Lewiston? Queenstown? Chippewa? Landy's Lane? York (now Toronto)?

11. The triumphs of the Americans on the ocean during 1812 were as decided as their reverses on the land. There were five important naval battles, in every one of which the Americans were victorious. The first was the capture, August 13th, of the sloop *Alert*, by the frigate *Essex*, Captain Porter.

12. On the 19th, six days after, the frigate *Constitution*, Captain Hull, captured the *Guerriere* (*gâre-c-âre'*), after an action of about forty minutes. In October, the sloop *Wasp*, Captain Jones, captured the *Frolic*; but scarcely had the prize been taken possession of, when an English ship of seventy-four guns hove in sight, and captured both vessels.

13. Just one week after, October 25th, the frigate *United States*, Commodore Decatur, after an action of nearly two hours, west of the Canary Islands, compelled the *Macedonian* to surrender. A little more than two months later, the *Constitution*, then commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, gained her second victory, in the capture of the *Java* (*jah'-vah*). The action took place off the coast of Brazil, Dec. 29th, and lasted nearly two hours.

14. American privateers, too, scoured the ocean, and British commerce suffered in every direction. During the year more than three hundred vessels, with not less than three thousand prisoners, besides valuable cargoes, were taken by the Americans. The presidential election engaged the attention of the people toward the latter

8. What next followed, including the surrender of Detroit?

9. What second invasion of Canada was made?

9. 10. Give an account of the battle of Queenstown. What is said of Van Rensselaer and Smyth?

11. Compare the land and naval battles of 1812? What was the first important naval victory gained by the Americans?

12. State what you can of the capture of the *Guerriere*. (See, also, table, p. 132.) State what you can of the *Wasp*.

13. State what you can of the capture of the *Macedonian*. Of the capture of the *Java*.

14. What is said of the privateers and their successes? What is said of the presidential election of 1812?

part of Madison's first term, but, though he was opposed by those who condemned the war, he was chosen for a second term.

15. EVENTS OF 1813.—For the campaign of 1813, three armies were raised. That of the *West*, near the head of Lake Erie, was commanded by Gen. Harrison; that of the *Centre*, on the Niagara frontier, by Gen. Dearborn; and that of the *North*, near Lake Champlain, by Gen. Hampton.

16. Harrison's first object was the recovery of Michigan. A division of his army, mostly Kentuckians, commanded by Gen. Winchester, reached the Maumee, whence a detachment was sent forward, which drove a body of British and Indians from Frenchtown. Winchester soon after arrived. On the 22d of January, he was attacked by fifteen hundred British and Indians, under Gen. Proctor.

17. The Americans made a brave defence; but Winchester, who had been made a prisoner, agreed upon a capitulation, though at the time he was in the hands of the enemy, and his troops surrendered upon condition that they should be protected. But Proctor failed to keep his promise, and many of the wounded Americans were murdered by his savage allies.

18. Harrison, who was at the rapids of the Maumee when the news of Winchester's defeat reached him, selected a position for defence, and there built Fort Meigs (*megz*). On the 1st of May a large force of British and Indians appeared before the place, and at once commenced a siege. Four days after, Gen. Clay arrived with twelve hundred Kentuckians, and successfully attacked

15. What preparations were made for the campaign of 1813?

16. What was Harrison's first object? State what occurred previous to the 22d of January.

16. 17. Give an account of the battle and massacre at Frenchtown.

18. Where was Harrison when the news of Winchester's defeat reached him? What measures of defence did he then adopt? State what followed.

the besiegers; but Proctor continued operations until the 9th, when, deserted by his Indian allies, he made a disorderly retreat.

19. He again threatened Fort Meigs, but, finding it well defended, terminated a brief siege by suddenly leaving. His next move was against Fort Stephenson, then garrisoned by one hundred and fifty men, under the command of Major Croghan (*krōg'-an*), a young man not twenty-two years old. Croghan had but one cannon, a six-pounder.

20. A cannonade was directed against the fort until a breach was made, when the enemy, Aug. 2d, attempted to carry the place by assault; but they were met by a volley of musketry and a discharge from the six-pounder with such terrible effect, that, panic-struck, they fled in confusion, leaving one hundred and fifty of their number killed or wounded.

21. During the summer, an American and an English squadron were fitted out on Lake Erie—the former commanded by Commodore Perry, and the latter by Commodore Barclay. They met on the 10th of September, near the western extremity of the lake, when a hard-fought battle of four hours took place, resulting in a brilliant victory to the Americans, every vessel of the enemy having surrendered. In dispatching information of his victory to Harrison, Perry wrote: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

22. The consequences of the victory were highly important. The Americans established their naval supremacy on Lake Erie, Detroit was evacuated by the British, and the Indians of Michigan were intimidated. Harrison

19, 20. State what afterward occurred at Fort Meigs. Give an account of Croghan's heroic conduct. Where was Fort Stephenson? (Map, p. 115.) What town now occupies the site of Fort Stephenson? *Ans.* Fremont.

21. Give an account of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

22. Name three consequences of Perry's victory. What movement did Harrison make? What movement did Proctor make?

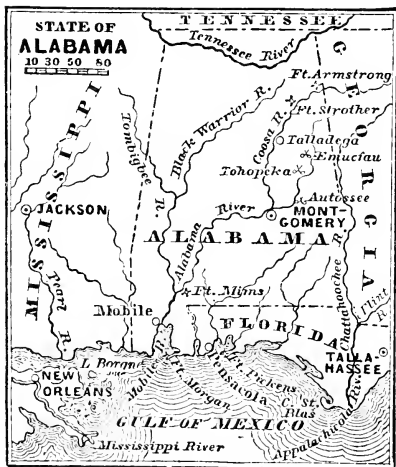
seeing his opportunity for success, crossed the lake in Perry's fleet, and landed near Fort Malden. But the fort was deserted, and Proctor and Tecumseh were in full retreat.

23. Harrison followed in eager pursuit, and, on the 5th of October, overtook the enemy at a place on the Thames (*temz*). The Americans charged, breaking the lines of the British, and soon compelling them to surrender; but the contest with the Indians was more obstinate. At length Tecumseh fell, and the savage warriors fled. The war on the western frontier was terminated.

24. In the spring of 1813, several months before the successes of Perry and Harrison, the Southern Indians

were visited by Tecumseh, and induced to take up arms against the whites. On the last day of August, fifteen hundred of their warriors surprised Fort Mims, and massacred nearly three hundred men, women, and children.

25. This unprovoked attack aroused the whole South, and volunteers as-



MAP QUESTIONS.—What state is on the north of Alabama? On the east? On the west? On the south? Name six rivers partly or wholly in Alabama. Where was Fort Mims (also written Mimms)? Tohopeka?

23. Give an account of the battle of the Thames.

24. How were the Creek Indians induced to make war upon the whites? Give an account of the massacre at Fort Mims.

25. Give an account of what followed. Give an account of the battle of Tohopeka. What were the consequences?

sembled to avenge the deed of horror. Several battles were fought in quick succession, in every one of which the Indians were defeated. At length a thousand warriors made a final stand at To-ho-pe'-ka, where they were defeated by Gen. Jackson, on the 27th of March, 1814, with great slaughter. Their subjugation was complete.

26. Toward the latter part of April, 1813, Gen. Dearborn, commanding the *Army of the Centre*, left Sackett's Harbor, in Commodore Chauncey's (*chahn'-se's*) fleet, crossed Lake Ontario, and proceeded to attack York, now Toronto. On the 27th, the troops landed, led by Gen. Pike, and were carrying everything before them, when the enemy's magazine exploded, mortally wounding Pike, and making sad havoc among his men. After a moment's panic they moved on, and were soon in possession of the town.

27. Just one month later, May 27th, the fleet with Dearborn and his army, appeared off Fort George. The British made but a brief defence of the place, and then fled. A detachment, under Generals Chandler and Winder, sent in pursuit, was unsuccessfully attacked on the night of the 6th of June, though both generals were made prisoners.

28. The British in Canada, on being informed that Dearborn with a large body of troops had sailed from Sackett's Harbor, sent a thousand men across the lake to attack the place. Gen. Pre-vost', the commander, effected a landing; but was met, May 29th, by a small body of regulars and some militia, under Gen. Brown, and repulsed.

29. Dearborn, having resigned his command, was suc-

26. Give an account of the battle of York.

27. What fort did the Americans capture just a month after? What befell Chandler and Winder?

28. What tempted the British to go against Sackett's Harbor? Give an account of the battle fought there. Where is Sackett's Harbor? (Map, p. 88.)

ceeded by Gen. Wilkinson. A plan for the invasion of Canada was devised by the Secretary of War, by which the *Army of the Centre*, under Wilkinson, and the *Army of the North*, under Hampton, were to form a junction on the St. Lawrence, and proceed against Montreal.

30. In passing down the St. Lawrence, Wilkinson landed a detachment near Williamsburg, to cover the descent of the fleet. On the 11th of November a severe though indecisive engagement took place, known as the battle of Chrysler's (*kris'-ler's*) Field, in which the Americans were the greater sufferers. Wilkinson proceeded some distance further, but, Hampton failing to co-operate with him, the design against Montreal was abandoned.

31. Though the American seamen, during 1813, were not uniformly successful, their gallantry still continued to be the theme of admiration. On the 24th of February, the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, Captain Lawrence, encountered the British brig *Peacock*, off the coast of Guiana (*ge-ah'-na*), and in fifteen minutes compelled her to strike her colors. The captured vessel sank in a few minutes after, carrying down with her nine of her own crew and three of the *Hornet's*.

32. On his return to the United States, Lawrence was promoted to the command of the frigate *Chesapeake*, then lying in Boston harbor. In the forenoon of June 1st the British frigate *Shannon*, Captain Broke, appeared off the harbor to meet the *Chesapeake*. Though the American vessel had imperfect equipments, and an ill-assorted crew, while the British ship had a select crew

29. Who succeeded Dearborn in the command? What plan of action was devised at Washington?

30. Give an account of the battle of Chrysler's Field. Where is Williamsburg? (Map, p. 38.) What were the further movements of Wilkinson?

31. What is said of the naval operations of 1813? Give an account of the action between the *Hornet* and the *Peacock*.

32. What took place preliminary to the battle between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*?

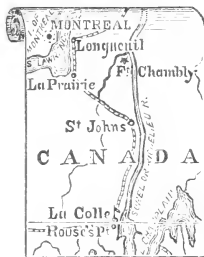
and was in the best possible condition, Lawrence still felt impelled to go out and engage her.

33. Toward evening the two vessels met, and a terrific contest of fifteen minutes ensued. Lawrence was mortally wounded in the early part of the action, but his last injunction as he was borne below was, "Don't give up the ship." The Chesapeake, after having all her superior officers either killed or wounded, was boarded by the enemy, and her flag hauled down.

34. The brig *Argus*, Captain Allen, made a daring cruise in the waters about England, capturing a large number of vessels. While in the English Channel, Allen fell in with the brig *Pelican*; and, in the action which ensued, and which resulted in the capture of the *Argus*, was mortally wounded.

35. Fortune next favored the Americans. Off the coast of Maine, Sept. 5th, the brig *Enterprise*, Lieut. Burrows, met the British brig *Boxer*, Capt. Blythe, and, after an action of forty minutes, captured her. Both commanders fell in the engagement, and their bodies were buried side by side, at Portland, with the honors of war.

36. EVENTS OF 1814, AND CLOSE OF THE WAR.—During the winter of 1813-14, the army of Gen. Wilkinson was quartered at French Mills. Early in 1814 a detachment, under Gen. Brown, was sent to Sackett's Harbor; and, toward March, the main body removed to Plattsburg. In the



PART OF SOREL RIVER.

33. Give an account of the action between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon*. In what affair did we hear of the *Chesapeake* before? (p. 111.) Did Perry's victory occur before or after the loss of the *Chesapeake*?

34. Give an account of the cruise and loss of the *Arms*.

35. Give an account of the capture of the *Boxer*, and subsequent events.

36. Where did Wilkinson's army quarter during the winter of 1813-14? Where is French Mills? (p. 53.) What army movements are mentioned? What events closed Wilkinson's military career? Where is La Colle? (Map, p. 123.)

same month, March, Wilkinson marched into Canada, but being repulsed at La Colle (*kol-lā'*), he returned to Plattsburg. He was soon after superseded in the command by Gen. Iz'ard.

37. Brown did not remain long at Sackett's Harbor, but, having been appointed to the command of an army on the Niagara frontier, he hastened to carry out the views of the Secretary of War for another invasion of Canada. On the 3d of July his advance, consisting of two brigades under Generals Scott and Ripley, crossed the Niagara, and captured Fort Erie without a struggle.

38. The Americans, with Brown in command, pushed forward along the western bank of the river, and, at Chippewa (*chip'-pē-waw*), on the 5th, gained a brilliant victory over the enemy, under Gen. Ri'all. The British retired to the shores of Lake Ontario, and there were re-enforced by Gen. Drummond, who took the command.

39. Drummond marched against the Americans, and, on the 25th, the battle of Lundy's Lane, the most obstinate of the war, occurred. Scott, who led the advance, bravely contended against superior numbers, until the arrival of Brown; but, it soon becoming evident that a battery which the enemy held on a height, and which swept all parts of the field, must be captured or the Americans be defeated, Col. Miller was asked if he could take it. He promptly answered, "I'll try, sir."

40. He did try, and was successful. Three times the British attempted to regain their lost battery, but were repulsed at every assault. Finally, at midnight, after a contest of six hours, they withdrew, each party losing about eight hundred men. Brown and Scott being se-

37. Who, in 1814, commanded an expedition for the invasion of Canada? What were the first movements?

38. Give an account of the battle of Chippewa? What did the British do after the battle?

39. 40. Give an account of the battle of Lundy's Lane. What is said of Brown, Scott, Ripley, and Gaines?

verely wounded, Gen. Ripley conducted the army to Fort Erie, where Gen. Gaines soon after took command.

41. On the 4th of August, Drummond laid siege to Fort Erie, and, on the 15th, in attempting to carry the place by assault, was repulsed with the loss of about a thousand men. On the 17th of September, Brown being then in command, the Americans made a sortie from the fort, and destroyed the advanced works of the besiegers. Drummond, on being informed that Izard was approaching, retired northward; and, in November, the Americans destroyed the fort and crossed over to New York.

42. Izard, when he started from Plattsburg, left Gen. Macomb (*mā-komb'*) in command there, with only a few hundred men. In September, Sir George Prevost, at the head of fourteen thousand men, marched against Macomb, and, at the same time, the British fleet on Lake Champlain, commanded by Commodore Downie (*down'-e*), sailed to attack the American fleet under Commodore MacDonough (*mak-don'-o*).

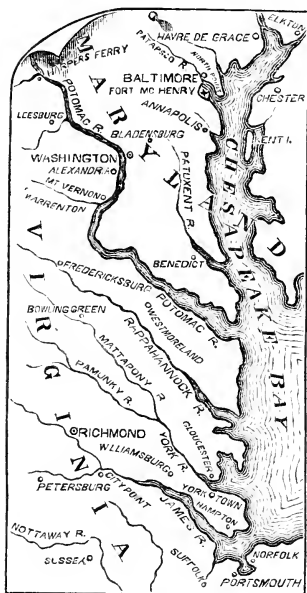
43. The battles of Plattsburg and of Lake Champlain took place on the 11th. While the British, from their batteries, commenced the one on the land, their fleet engaged MacDonough's vessels which were at anchor in the bay of Plattsburg. In a little more than two hours MacDonough gained a complete victory. The fire from the land batteries then slackened, and, at nightfall, Prevost made a hasty retreat, having lost in killed, wounded, and desertions, about twenty-five hundred men.

44. During the greater part of 1814, the whole Atlantic seaboard was locked up by British cruisers, from which

41. What was the next movement of the British? What occurred more than a month later? How was the siege brought to a close?

42. Who, after Izard, had the command at Lake Champlain? What forces threatened the army and fleet there?

42. 43. Give an account of the two battles that occurred Sept. 11th. Where is Lake Champlain? (Map, p. 53.) Plattsburg? (Map, p. 82.)



descents were made upon small towns. In August, Stonington was bombarded, but without success. A little later in the month, a squadron entered the Patuxent, and, at Benedict, landed five thousand men, commanded by Gen. Ross.

45. An American flotilla was then lying in the Patuxent, but, rather than have his boats fall into the hands of the invaders, Commodore Barney burnt them. Ross's object was the capture of Washington. Instead, however, of making a direct march, he proceeded by the way of Bladensburg, where he met, Aug.

24th, with some opposition from the militia, under Gen. Win'der, and a body of seamen and marines, under Barney.

46. On the same day, Aug. 24th, he reached Washington, and destroyed a large amount of property. The capitol, with its library, the president's house, and other buildings were burned, and, next day, the British made a hasty retreat. In the mean time a division of the ene-

MAP QUESTIONS.—Name six rivers that flow into Chesapeake Bay. Describe the Patuxent. Where is Benedict? Bladensburg? Washington? Alexandria? Baltimore? Fort McHenry? North Point?

44. What did British cruisers accomplish? What is said of Stonington? Where is Stonington? (Map, p. 24.) What took place at Benedict?

45. What action did Barney take? What was Ross's object? State what happened at Bladensburg.

46. What destruction was effected at Washington? What did the British effect at Alexandria?

my's fleet ascended the Potomac to Alexandria, and compelled the inhabitants of the town, on threat of bombardment, to surrender their merchandise and shipping.

47. Ross next proceeded against Baltimore. On the 12th of September he landed his troops at North Point, several miles from the city, while sixteen of the enemy's ships sailed up the Patapsco to bombard Fort M'Henry. On his march, Ross was killed in a skirmish, and the progress of the troops was then disputed, for more than an hour, by a body of militia under Gen. Strick'er. Next day the enemy encamped near the defences of the city, to await the movements of the fleet.

48. The bombardment of Fort M'Henry commenced on the morning of the 13th, and continued till near the following morning, but without making any serious impression. Gen. Brooke, Ross's successor, seeing no prospect of success against the city, embarked his troops, and the whole force of the enemy withdrew.

49. During the summer, the authorities of Pensacola, then a Spanish port, allowed the British to take possession of their forts and fit out expeditions against the United States. On the 15th of September, Fort Bowyer (bō'-yer), now Fort Morgan, was attacked by a British fleet, aided by a force of Indians and marines, but the assailants were repulsed, losing one of their ships and many men. The other ships effected their escape to Pensacola.



MOBILE AND VICINITY.

47. Against what place did Ross next proceed? What further can you state of Ross? What took place on the 12th, after Ross's death?

48. Give an account of the attack upon Fort M'Henry. Give an account of Brooke's subsequent movements.

49. What wrong did the authorities of Pensacola permit? Give an account of the attack upon Fort Bowyer. Where is Fort Morgan? (Map, p. 120.) Mobile? Pensacola?

50. Jackson being in command at Mobile, marched to Pensacola at the head of three thousand men; and, negotiations failing, seized the town and compelled the British to leave. He then returned to Mobile, whence, learning that the British were preparing to invade Louisiana, he hastened to put New Orleans in a condition of defence.

51. Toward the middle of December, a British squadron entered Lake Borgne (*born*), carrying twelve thousand troops, commanded by Sir Edward Pakenham (pak'-n-am), the first object of the expedition being to capture New Orleans. On the 14th, a flotilla of American gunboats was compelled to surrender, and, on the 23d, Jackson made a spirited though ineffectual attack upon an encampment of the enemy's vanguard. On the 28th, and again on the first day of the new year, the British were unsuccessful in cannonading the intrenchments which Jackson had thrown up four miles from the city.

52. On the 8th of January, 1815, the British made a general advance against the American intrenchments; but volley after volley was poured upon them with such terrible effect, that they were compelled to flee. Pakenham was slain, and two thousand of his men were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The Americans lost only seven killed and six wounded.

53. Although, during 1814, the Americans were generally victorious on the ocean, yet the frigate *Essex*, Capt. Porter, after a successful cruise of more than a year, was attacked in the harbor of Valparaiso (*vahl-pah-ri'-so*), March 28th, by two British vessels, and forced to surrender. The conflict was one of the most desperate of the war.

50. Give an account of Jackson's procedure against Pensacola. What was Jackson's next movement?

51. What invasion was made in December? Where is Lake Borgne? (Map, p. 120.) New Orleans? What misfortune did the Americans meet with on Lake Borgne? What is said of the attack made by Jackson? Of two attacks next made by Pakenham?

52. Give an account of the battle of New Orleans.

53. Give an account of the cruise and loss of the *Essex*.

54. A large number of citizens of the United States, mostly residents of New England, had been opposed to the war from its very commencement. They regarded it as entirely unnecessary; besides, the losses which they were sustaining in their commerce and fisheries, were not without influence upon them.

55. For the purpose of considering their grievances and devising means of redress, delegates met at Hartford, in December, 1814. The friends of President Madison and of the war looked upon this assemblage, commonly known as the "Hartford Convention," as a treasonable body; but the doings of the members were, to say the least, harmless, their principal act being the recommendation of several amendments to the Constitution. After three weeks of secret session, the convention adjourned.

56. In February, 1815, the joyful tidings reached the United States that a treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent (*gent*, not *jent*) on the 24th of December, 1814. The two great points of dispute—the encroachments upon American commerce, and the impressment of American seamen—were left untouched by the treaty. The omission, however, was not important, inasmuch as, by the termination of the European war, all encroachments upon American commerce ceased; and, by the great success of the American navy, the impressment question was effectually disposed of.

57. WAR WITH ALGIERS.—In 1795 a treaty was made with Algiers, in which it was stipulated that an annual tribute should be paid to that power, to secure American vessels from seizure by the Algerines. The tribute was

54. By whom, and why were persons opposed to the war?

55. Give what account you can of the Hartford Convention.

56. When did hostilities between Great Britain and the United States cease? In what respect was the treaty incomplete? What rendered the omission of no consequence?

57. What treaty was made in 1795? How long did the United States pay the tribute? What practice did the Algerines resume?

accordingly paid until 1812, when the Algerines, believing that the Americans, because of their war with the English, would not be able to protect their commerce, resumed their old practice of piracy against United States vessels.

58. After peace with England was established, a naval force, commanded by Decatur, was sent to the Mediterranean. Decatur captured the largest frigate in the Algerine navy, and another vessel with more than five hundred prisoners, and then appeared before Algiers. The terrified Dey was compelled to liberate the American prisoners in his hands, and relinquish all claim to tribute from the United States for the future. Decatur also made satisfactory treaties with Tunis and Tripoli.

59. The charter of the first Bank of the United States having expired in 1811, a second bank of the same name was incorporated in 1816. During Madison's administration two states were added to the Union:—Louisiana, previously the Territory of Orleans, in 1812; and Indiana, formerly a part of the Northwest Territory, in 1816.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECAPITULATION.

- 1809. James Madison was inaugurated President.....March 4.
- 1811. The U. S. frigate President defeated the Little Belt..May 16.
Harrison gained a victory at Tippecanoe.....Nov. 7.
- 1812. Louisiana was admitted into the Union.....April 8.
United States proclaimed war against Great Britain..June 19.
General Hull made an invasion of Canada.July 12.
Fort Mackinaw was surrendered to the British.....July 17.
The British defeated the Americans near Brownstown..Aug. 5.
The Americans defeated the British near Brownstown..Aug. 9.
The American frigate Essex captured the Alert....Aug. 13.

58. Upon what expedition was Decatur sent? Give an account of Decatur's successes.

59. What is said of the Bank of the United States? What is said of Louisiana? Of Indiana?

1812. Hull surrendered Detroit to Brock.... Aug. 16.
 American frigate Constitution took the Guerriere... Aug. 19.
 The Americans were defeated at Queenstown..... Oct. 13.
 The American sloop Wasp captured the Frolic..... Oct. 18.
 American frigate United States took the Macedonian. Oct. 25.
 The American frigate Constitution took the Java... Dec. 29.
1813. Winchester was defeated at Frenchtown..... Jan. 22.
 The American sloop Hornet captured the Peacock... Feb. 24.
 The Americans captured York (now Toronto)..... April 27.
 Proctor laid siege to Fort Meigs..... May 1.
 Harrison and Clay defeated Proctor at Fort Meigs... May 5.
 The Americans, under Dearborn, took Fort George. May 27.
 Brown repulsed the British at Sackett's Harbor.... May 29.
 The British frigate Shannon took the Chesapeake... June 1.
 Croghan repulsed the British at Fort Stephenson... Aug. 2.
 The British sloop Pelican captured the Argus..... Aug. 14.
 Creek War began by the massacre at Fort Mims... Aug. 30.
 The American brig Enterprise captured the Boxer... Sept. 5.
 Perry gained his victory over Barclay on Lake Erie.. Sept. 10.
 Harrison defeated Proctor at the battle of the Thames.. Oct. 5.
 Battle of Williamsburg or Chrysler's Field was fought. Nov. 11.
1814. The battle of Tohopeka ended the Creek War... March 27.
 Two British vessels captured the Essex..... March 28.
 The British defeated Wilkinson at La Colle..... March 30.
 Scott and Ripley captured Fort Erie..... July 3.
 Brown defeated the British at Chippewa..... July 5.
 Battle of Lundy's Lane or Bridgewater was fought... July 25.
 The Americans repulsed the British at Fort Erie... Aug. 15.
 Ross defeated the Americans at Bladensburg... Aug. 24.
 Ross entered Washington and fired public buildings. Aug. 24.
 MacDonough defeated the British on L. Champlain.. Sept. 11.
 Macomb defeated the British at Plattsburg..... Sept. 11.
 Battle of North Point, near Baltimore, was fought.. Sept. 12.
 The Americans repulsed British fleet at Ft. McHenry. Sept. 13.
 The Americans repulsed the British at Fort Bowyer. Sept. 15.
 Brown made a sortie upon British works at Ft. Erie.. Sept. 17.
 Jackson compelled the British to leave Pensacola... Nov. 7.
 British squadron on Lake Borgne capt'd U. S. flotilla. Dec. 14.
 The delegates to the Hartford Convention met..... Dec. 15.
 The treaty of peace was signed at Ghent..... Dec. 24.
1815. Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans..... Jan. 8

1815. Congress declared war against Algiers..... March 2.
Decatur was sent against the Algerines..... May 21.
1816. The Bank of U. S. was rechartered for twenty years. April 10.
Indiana was admitted into the Union..... Dec. 11.

PRINCIPAL NAVAL BATTLES OF THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

* The asterisk indicates the successful party.

DATES.	WHERE FOUGHT.	VESSELS.	COMMANDERS.
1812.			
Aug. 13,	Off Newfoundland ...	Am. Frig. Essex	Porter.*
		Br. Sloop Alert	Laugharne.
Aug. 19,	Off Massachusetts ...	Am. Frig. Constitution...	Hull.*
		Br. Frig. Guerriere.....	Dacres.
Oct. 18,	Off North Carolina ..	Am. Sloop Wasp.....	Jones.*
		Br. Brig Frolic	Whinyates.
Oct. 25,	Near Canary Islands.	Am. Frig. United States...	Decatur.*
		Br. Frig. Macedonian ..	Carden.
Dec. 29,	Off San Salvador	Am. Frig. Constitution. .	Bainbridge.*
		Br. Frig. Java	Lambert.
1813.			
Feb. 24,	Off Demarara	Am. Sloop Hornet.....	Lawrence.*
		Br. Brig Peacock.....	Peake.
June 1,	Massachusetts Bay..	Am. Frig. Chesapeake....	Lawrence.
		Br. Frig. Shannon	Broke.*
Aug. 14,	British Channel	Am. Brig Argus	Allen.
		Br. Sloop Pelican.....	Maples.*
Sept. 5,	Off coast of Maine...	Am. Brig Enterprise	Burrows.*
		Br. Brig Boxer	Blythe.
Sept. 10,	Lake Erie	Am. 9 vessels, 54 guns....	Perry.*
		Br. 6 vessels, 63 guns....	Barclay.
1814.			
Mar. 28,	Harbor of Valparaiso }	Am. Frig. Essex	Porter.
		Br. Brig Phoebe	Hillyar.*
		Br. Sloop Cherub.....	Tucker.
Apr. 29,	Off coast of Florida.. }	Am. Sloop Peacock.....	Warrington.*
		Br. Brig Epervier	Wales.
June 28,	Near British Channel }	Am. Sloop Wasp	Blakely.*
		Br. Sloop Reindeer.....	Manners.
Sept. 1,	Near Africa	Am. Sloop Wasp.....	Blakely.*
		Br. Sloop Avon	Arbuthnot.
Sept. 11,	Lake Champlain..... }	Am. 14 vessels, 86 guns....	McDonough.*
		Br. 17 vessels, 95 guns..	Downie.
Dec. 14,	Lake Borgne	Am. 5 gunboats.....	Jones.
		Br. 40 barges	Lockyer.*
1815.			
Jan. 15,	Off New Jersey	Am. Frig. President	Decatur.
		Br. (Squadron)	Hayes.*
		Am. Frig. Constitution...	Stewart.*
Feb. 20,	Off Island of Madeira }	Br. Ship Cyane	Falcon.
		Br. Ship Levant	Donglass.
Mar. 23,	Off Brazil	Am. Sloop Hornet.....	Biddle.*
		Br. Brig Penguin.....	Dickenson.

PRINCIPAL LAND BATTLES OF THE SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND.

* The asterisk indicates the successful party.

DATES.	BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		MEN ENGAGED.	
		American.	British.	Amer'n	British.
1-12.					
Aug. 5,	Brownstown	Van Horn	Tecumseh*..	200	600
Aug. 9, }	Magnara, or 2d of	{ Miller*	Tecumseh...	600	900
	Brownstown ...				
Oct. 13,	Queenstown	Van Rensselaer	Brock*....	1,200	2,500
1813.					
Jan. 22,	Frenchtown	Winchester...	Proctor*	800	1,500
April 27,	York	Pike*.....	Sheaffe.....	1,700	1,500
May 5,	Fort Meigs	Clay*.....	Proctor.....	1,200	2,000
May 29,	Sackett's Harbor..	Brown*.....	Prevost.....	1,000	1,000
Aug. 2,	Fort Stephenson ..	Croghan*.....	Proctor.....	150	1,200
Oct. 5,	Thames.....	Harrison*.....	Proctor.....	2,500	2,000
Nov. 11,	Chrysler's Field ...	Boyd	Morrison....	1,200	2,000
1814.					
Mar. 30,	La Colle	Wilkinson	Hancock*....	4,000	2,000
July 5,	Chippewa.....	Brown*.....	Riall	1,900	2,100
July 25,	Lundy's Lane.	Brown*.....	Drummond..	3,500	5,000
Aug. 15,	Fort Erie (assault).	Gaines*.....	Drummond..	2,500	5,000
Aug. 24,	Bladensburg.....	Winder.....	Ross*.....	3,500	5,000
Sept. 11,	Plattsburg.....	Macomb*.....	Prevost.....	3,000	14,000
Sept. 12,	North Point.....	Stricker	Brooke*.....	2,000	5,000
Sept. 13,	Fort McHenry.....	Armistead*....	Cochrane....	1,000	16 ships
Sept. 15,	Fort Bowyer.....	Lawrence*....	Nicholls.....	120	—
Sept. 17,	Fort Erie (sortie)..	Brown*.....	Drummond ..	2,500	3,500
Dec. 23,	9 miles from N. O.	Jackson.	Keane.....	2,000	2,500
1815.					
Jan. 8,	New Orleans	Jackson*.....	Pakenham....	6,000	12,000

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58. How did Louisiana get its name? <i>Ans.</i> The whole country watered by the Mississippi was taken possession of by the French, in 1682, and named Louisiana, in honor of the French king, Louis XIV.	
59. Whence did Indiana get its name? From the word <i>Indian</i> . It was first applied, in 1768, to a grant of land near the Ohio, which a com- pany of traders that year obtained from the Indians.	

SECTION VII.

From the beginning of Monroe's Administration to the close of Pierce's: 1817 to 1857.

1. MONROE'S ADMINISTRATION.—James Monroe, of Virginia, Madison's successor in the presidency, was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1817; and his administration commenced under very favorable circumstances. We were at peace with all foreign powers; our commerce rode every sea; and the strife at home, between the two great political parties, Democrats and Federalists, had entirely ceased.

2. Toward the close of 1817, the Seminoles (*sem'-i-nōlz*) of Florida, joined by other Indians, commenced depredations on the frontier settlements of Georgia. At first Gen. Gaines, and, afterward, Gen. Jackson, was sent against them. Being convinced that the Indians had been instigated to hostilities by persons in Florida, Jackson marched into that province, though, at the time, it belonged to Spain; seized the fort at St. Mark's; hung two instigators of the war, both British subjects; and sent the authorities of Pensacola to Havana.

3. This having led to difficulties between the governments of Spain and the United States, a treaty was finally made in 1819, by which Florida was ceded to the United States, but Spain did not surrender possession of the territory before 1821. The Mississippi Territory, embracing

1. When was Monroe inaugurated president? In what condition was the country at that time?

2. Give an account of the troubles in Florida.

3. State how Florida came into the possession of the United States. Where is St. Marks? (p. 174.) What is said of the state of Mississippi?

the present states of Alabama and Mississippi, was divided in 1817, and the western portion admitted into the Union as the State of Mississippi.

4. Illinois, which, up to 1800, was a part of the Northwest Territory; and then, till 1809, formed with Indiana the Indiana Territory; and subsequently, by itself, was the Illinois Territory; became a state in 1818. Alabama was admitted in 1819. In 1820, Maine, which had up to that time been a district of Massachusetts, was organized as a state, and admitted into the Union.

5. The most important event during Monroe's administration was the controversy preceding the admission of Missouri into the Union. The states of the North opposed its admission as a slave-state, while those of the South favored such admission.

6. In Congress the debate was long and violent; but at length, in 1820, a bill, known as the "Missouri Compromise," was passed, by which it was declared that, with the exception of Missouri, slavery should be prohibited in the territory of the United States north of the parallel $36^{\circ} 30'$, and west of the Mississippi. Under this compromise, Missouri, with a constitution permitting slavery, was admitted into the Union in 1821.

7. An important event of Monroe's administration was the recognition of the independence of the South American republics. In his annual message of 1823, Monroe declared that the American continents "are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." This is known as the "Monroe Doctrine."

4. What is said of Illinois? Of Alabama? Of Maine?

5. What was the most important event during Monroe's administration? How were the states divided?

6. When was the Missouri Compromise Act passed? What declaration was made in the act? When was Missouri admitted into the Union?

7. What other important event of Monroe's administration is mentioned? What is the Monroe Doctrine?

8. In the summer of 1824, Lafayette arrived on a visit to this country, as a guest of the nation. His tour through the states was everywhere signalized by tokens of respect from a grateful people. Four candidates were put in nomination to succeed President Monroe. The consequence was that, none of them receiving a majority of electoral votes, the election went to the House of Representatives, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, was chosen.

9. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'S ADMINISTRATION.—The inauguration of Adams took place on the 4th of March, 1825. His administration of four years was one of peace, and under it the nation made rapid increase in population and wealth.

10. On the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July the 4th, 1826, occurred the deaths of the two venerable ex-presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. When it is recollected that Adams and Jefferson were members of the committee to prepare the Declaration of Independence, that both had been foreign ministers, vice-presidents, and presidents, the coincidence in their deaths is indeed remarkable.

11. The subject of domestic manufactures engaged a large share of the president's attention. In 1828 a tariff law was passed, based upon the principle of protecting home manufactures by imposing heavy duties upon imported articles of the same kind. This policy, known as the *American System*, had its friends and opponents then as it has now.

12. Toward the close of the presidential term, the con-

8. What is said of Lafayette? State how John Quincy Adams was elected president.

9. When was Adams inaugurated? What is said of his administration?

10. When did Jefferson and John Adams die? What coincidence in their lives and deaths occurred? What took place on the 4th of July, just five years after? *Ans.* The death of James Monroe.

11. What can you state of the tariff policy known as the American system?

test for the succession was carried on with great bitterness of party feeling. Adams was a candidate for a second term, but was defeated by Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, then Vice-President, having been elected four years before, was again chosen to that office.

13. JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.—Jackson's inauguration took place on the 4th of March, 1829, and he at once commenced a series of vigorous measures, which he carried out for eight years. The practice of removing office-holders and appointing political friends of the president, was begun by Jackson.

14. In his first annual message to Congress, the new president took ground against the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. Notwithstanding the objection, Congress, in 1832, passed a bill to re-charter it, but Jackson vetoed the bill, and the bank consequently ceased to be a national institution when the charter expired.

15. In 1832 the northwest frontier suffered from Indian hostilities. Black Hawk, the most noted of the savages, and from whom the contest that followed took its name, was taken prisoner. The Indians finally gave up a large tract of territory and removed further west.

16. The tariff law of 1828 caused dissatisfaction among the people of the cotton-growing states; and when, in 1832, an act was passed imposing additional duties on foreign goods, the feeling was greatly increased. A convention in South Carolina declared the tariff acts unconstitutional, and therefore null; and proclaimed that if any

12. What is stated of the presidential canvass of 1828? Give the result, as regards both Jackson and Calhoun.

13. When was Jackson inaugurated? What is said of his measures? What is said of the practice he began?

14. What is stated in relation to the United States Bank?

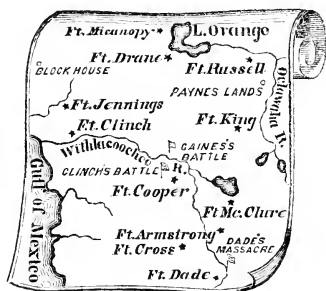
15. Give an account of the Black Hawk War.

16. What is said of the tariff act of 1828? Of the act of 1832? What was done, in consequence, in South Carolina?

attempts were made to collect the duties, the state would secede from the Union.

17. Jackson acted with promptness and firmness. He sent Gen. Scott to Charleston, and issued a proclamation against the "nullifiers." A "compromise bill," providing for the gradual reduction of the duties, was offered by Henry Clay, and passed by Congress. It was accepted by Calhoun, Hayne, and the other South Carolina leaders, and thus quiet was restored.

18. Toward the close of 1835, the Seminoles became hostile, in consequence of an attempt to remove them to lands west of the Mississippi, in accordance with a treaty which had been made with some of the chiefs, but which others did not consider binding. Osceola (*os-e-o'-lah*), their most noted chief, having, in his opposition, used threatening language, Gen. Thompson, the government agent, put him in irons; but by feigning penitence and making promises, he soon obtained his liberty.



PART OF FLORIDA.

19. On the 28th of December, Osceola, resolved upon vengeance, approached a house in which Thompson and others were dining, and, making a sudden attack, killed five of the party, including Thompson. On the same day, Major Dade, while marching with more than a hundred men to join Gen. Clinch, at Fort Drane, was at-

17. Give the subsequent history of the attempt at "Nullification."

18. What troubles commenced in 1835? How was Osceola treated? How did he regain his liberty?

19. How was Osceola revenged? How was he revenged at Fort Drane?

tacked, and, with his whole force except four men, was massacred.

20. A number of battles were fought during the following year; but in none could the Americans claim a decided victory. In October, 1837, Osceola appeared in the American camp with a flag of truce, when Gen. Jessup seized the chief, and sent him to Fort Moultrie. Two months later, Col. Taylor, afterward president of the United States, defeated the Indians near Lake O-kee-cho-bee, in the most desperate battle of the war; and though they continued hostile till 1842, they never again rallied in large force.

21. VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION.—Jackson was succeeded in the presidency by Martin Van Buren, of New York. Van Buren served only one term, or four years, extending from the 4th of March, 1837, to the 4th of March, 1841.

22. Soon after his inauguration, a revolution in monetary affairs took place, producing great distress in all branches of business throughout the country. Merchants failed, commerce and manufactures were prostrated, and the crash was finally consummated by the suspension of specie payments on the part of the banks.

23. In the latter part of 1837 a rebellion broke out in Canada, which enlisted the sympathies and engaged the active co-operation of many Americans. A proclamation, issued by the president, forbidding interference in the affairs of Canada, together with the decided measures of the British authorities, had the effect intended, and the attempt at insurrection was suppressed.

20. What is said in relation to the battles fought in 1836? What took place in October, 1837? What further can you say of Osceola? *Ans.* He died about three months after, while at Fort Moultrie. Give an account of the battle of Okeechobee. What were the consequences?

21. Who succeeded Jackson in the presidency? When was Van Buren inaugurated?

22. Give an account of the revolution in monetary affairs.

23. Give an account of the insurrection in Canada.

24. HARRISON'S AND TYLER'S ADMINISTRATIONS.—Van Buren's successor in office was William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, the "hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames." The cabinet of the new president was judiciously chosen, and the people anticipated for him a successful administration; but, on the 4th of April, 1841, just one month after his inauguration, he died; and the vice-president, John Tyler, on taking the oath of office two days after, became president.

25. In 1842 serious difficulties occurred in Rhode Island, growing out of a movement to substitute a constitution extending the right of suffrage, in place of the charter granted by Charles II., in 1663, and which had been the "fundamental law of the land" the greater part of two centuries. The "suffrage party" attempted to effect the change without regard to existing laws, even resorting to force; but the legitimate power prevailed. A constitution, the one under which the state is now governed, was soon after adopted.

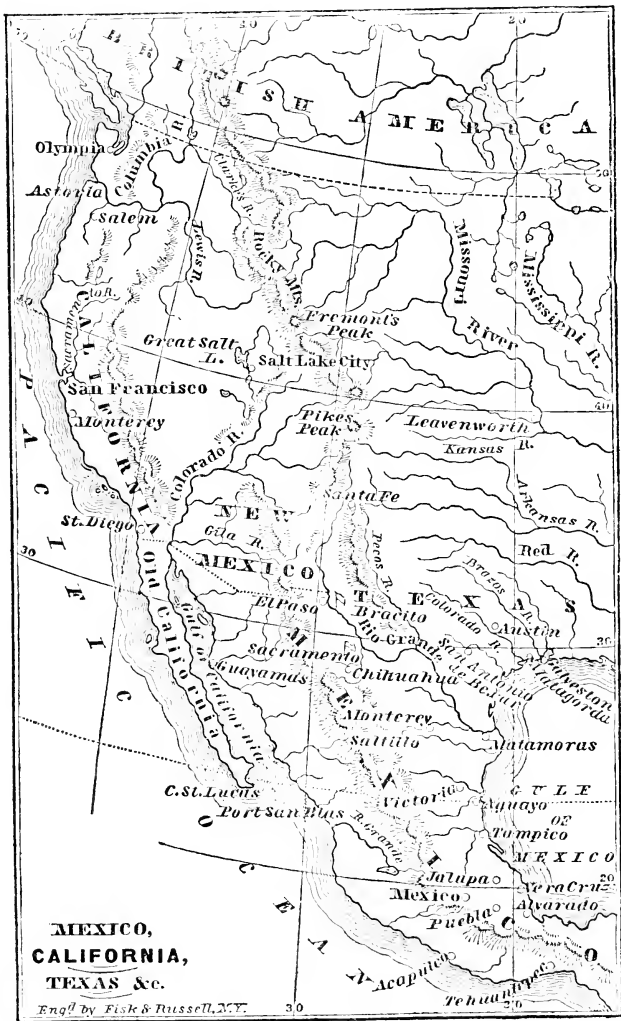
26. A proposition for the admission of Texas into the Union caused an excited discussion throughout the country during the closing months of Tyler's administration. Those who objected to an increase of the slave-power in the government, opposed the proposition; while those who favored such increase, advocated it. Three days before the expiration of his term of office, the president signed a bill for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

24. Who succeeded Van Buren in the presidency? When was Harrison inaugurated? What further can you state in relation to Harrison? When was Tyler inaugurated?

25. Give an account of the "Dorr Rebellion" in Rhode Island.

26. What proposition caused excited discussion? How were the people divided? What did Tyler do on the 1st of March?

26, 27. Who succeeded Tyler in the presidency? When was Polk inaugurated? State how Texas was made a member of the Union.



27. WAR WITH MEXICO.—POLK'S ADMINISTRATION.—Tyler's successor in office was James K. Polk, who was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1845. His administration continued during only one term, but it was an eventful one. On the 4th of July, 1845, the Legislature of Texas approved the "annexation bill" passed by the United States Congress, and, by this act of approval, Texas became one of the United States.

28. Texas had been a province of Mexico, but, in consequence of the arbitrary policy of the Mexican rulers, the Texans revolted, and, in 1836, set up a government of their own. The annexation of Texas to the United States led to a war with Mexico; for Mexico still claimed Texas as a part of her own territory, and considered the act of annexation a sufficient cause of war.

29. EVENTS OF 1846.—For the protection of the new state, Gen. Taylor proceeded, by order of President Polk,



28. What can you state of the previous history of Texas? To what did the annexation of Texas lead? Why did Mexico feel injured?

MAP QUESTIONS.—(Maps, pp. 143, 142.) Into what waters does the Rio Grande flow? The Nueces (*nūwē-sēs*)? What conflicting claims to territory were made? *Ans.* The United States claimed the Rio Grande as their boundary, while the Mexicans asserted that the western limits of Texas never extended beyond the Nueces. Where is Corpus Christi? Point Isabel? Matamoras? Saltillo? Monterey (Mexico)? Monterey (California)? Buena Vista? Fort Brown? Where was the battle of Palo Alto fought? Of Resaca de la Palma? Of Bracito? Of Sacramento? Where is Tampico? Leavenworth? Santa Fe? New Mexico? California? Vera Cruz? Jalapa? Puebla? City of Mexico?

to the Rio Grande (*rē'-o grahn'-dā*), opposite Mat-a-mo'-ras, where he erected a fort, which was afterward named Fort Brown. Learning that the Mexicans were assembling troops at a point higher up the river, Taylor sent Capt. Thornton, with sixty-three dragoons, to reconnoitre. This little force was attacked on the 26th of April, 1846, and, after a loss of sixteen men, was compelled to surrender.

30. The Mexicans, in large force, having crossed the Rio Grande, for the purpose, as was supposed, of moving against Point Isabel, where the Americans had established a depot of supplies, Taylor marched to the relief of that place. After putting the Point in a good state of defence, he set out on his return to the river.

31. His progress was disputed at Palo Alto (*pah'-lō ahl'-tō*) and Resaca de la Palma (*rā-sah'-kah dā lah pahl'-mah*) by Gen. Arista (*ah-rees'-tah*); but, in both battles, the Mexicans were defeated with severe loss. In the first, fought on the 8th of May, the Mexicans numbered six thousand men, while the Americans consisted of but twenty-three hundred. The loss of the former exceeded five hundred. That of the latter was scarcely fifty, but among their mortally wounded was the brave Major Ring'-gold.

32. The battle of Resaca de la Palma took place on the following day, May 9th. The action was commenced on both sides by the artillery, but the Mexican guns, well aimed and rapidly discharged, were holding the Americans in check, when Capt. May was ordered to silence them. At the head of his dragoons he charged with great fury,

29. What order did Polk send to Taylor? Why was the order given? Give an account of the misfortune to Thornton. (Rio Grande is often pronounced *rē'-ō grand*.)

30. Why did the Mexicans cross the Rio Grande? How did Taylor anticipate them?

31. Give an account of the battle of Palo Alto.

31, 32. Give an account of the battle of Resaca de la Palma.

killed or dispersed the gunners, and captured Gen. La Vega (*lah vā'-gah*).

33. During the most of Taylor's absence from the fort on the Rio Grande, a period of nearly eight days, it had been subjected to a bombardment from the enemy's batteries at Matamoras. The garrison made a successful defence, though their heroic commander, Major Brown, was mortally wounded by the bursting of a shell.

34. On the 18th of May, Taylor took possession of Matamoras, and in August he marched to attack Monterey (*mon-tā-rā'*), a city strong in its natural defences, and then garrisoned by ten thousand troops under Gen. Ampudia (*am-poo'-dē-ah*). After a series of assaults, in which Generals Worth and Quitman rendered brilliant service, Monterey capitulated on the 24th of September, and Taylor agreed to an armistice.

35. Having received orders from Washington directing him to renew offensive operations, Taylor sent a division of his army, under Gen. Worth, to Saltillo (*sahl-teel'-yō*). Here Worth was joined by Gen. Wool, who, with an army of three thousand men, had marched from San An-to'-ni-o, designing to penetrate Chihuahua (*che-wah'-wah*), but, after crossing the Rio Grande, had been ordered to abandon the design. In November, Commodore Conner, commanding the American fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, captured Tampico (*tam-pe'-ko*).

36. In an expedition which set out from Leavenworth, Gen. Kearny (*kar'-ne*) entered Santa Fe and gained possession of the whole of New Mexico without opposition. After organizing a government, he left the main body of

33. What, meanwhile, took place at Fort Brown?

34. What city did Taylor then take possession of? Against what city did he afterward march? Give an account of his success at Monterey.

35. By whom was Saltillo occupied? What march had Wool performed? What did Wool do after his march? What can you say of the capture of Tampico?

36. Give an account of Kearny's successes.

his army under Col. Don'i-phan, and crossed the continent to California.

37. With less than a thousand men, Doniphan starting from Santa Fe, marched more than a thousand miles, and arrived at Saltillo. During the march he fought two battles, and was victorious in both. The first was at Bracito (*brah-sē'-tō*), December 25th; and the second was at the Sacramento (*sak-rah-men'-to*), February 28th, 1847.

38. Before the breaking out of the war, Captain Fremont' was sent to make western explorations. After suffering great hardships, he made his way into California, then a department of Mexico. Learning that Gen. Castro, the governor of the province, was mustering a force to come against him, he took a position on a mountain peak, thirty miles east of Monterey, where, in March, 1846, he built a fort and hoisted the American flag. But the governor made threats instead of attacks.

39. Taking a northern route, Fremont passed through the valley of the Sacramento, but was overtaken by an order from Washington, directing him to protect the interests of the United States in California. Retracing his steps, he found Castro already marching against the American settlements on the Sacramento. The settlers flocked to his standard with such alacrity, that he soon found himself able to confront the Mexicans, whom he defeated in several skirmishes, and finally compelled to retreat toward the southern part of the province.

40. On the 5th of July, 1846, California was declared to be independent. A few days later, Commodore Slote,

37. Give an account of Doniphan's successes.

38. On what expedition had Fremont been sent? Give an account of his first troubles in California.

39. Give an account of Fremont's successes in California.

40. What declaration was made by the American settlers in California? What did Commodore Slote do? What further is said in relation to Slote, Stockton, Fremont, and Kearny?

commanding the Pacific fleet, having received information that hostilities had commenced on the Rio Grande, took possession of Monterey. Toward the latter part of the month, Commodore Stockton superseded Slote in command; and, with Fremont's co-operation, in a few months gained possession of the whole of California. Kearny arrived and took part in the final battle, January 8th, 1847.

41. EVENTS OF 1847.—It having been decided by the authorities in Washington, that, in order to “conquer a peace,” the Mexican capital would have to be menaced, Gen. Scott was sent to march through Mexico against the capital. This plan not only deprived Taylor of a large portion of his best troops, but it gave to Scott the chief command of the American forces, he being the senior officer.

42. Taylor's last engagement in Mexico was the battle of Buena Vista (*bwā'-nah vees'-tah*), fought on the 23d of Feb., 1847. His force of less than five thousand men was attacked by one nearly four times as large, under Gen. Santa Anna; but, after a contest which lasted from morning till night, the Mexicans were driven in disorder from the field.

43. On the 9th of March, Scott landed his army of twelve thousand men near Vera Cruz, and, on the 22d, aided by the fleet, he opened so destructive a fire upon the city and the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa (*san whahn dā ool-yo'-ah*), that, on the 27th, both places were compelled to surrender.

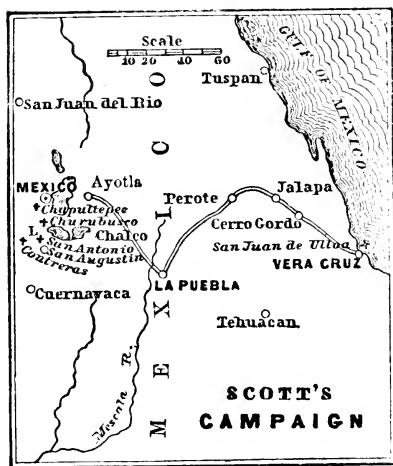
44. The march toward the interior was commenced on the 8th of April, but, at the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo (*sār'-rō gor'-dō*), Scott found Santa Anna prepared to resist

41. What plan of action was decided upon in Washington? How did this affect Taylor?

42. Give an account of the battle of Buena Vista.

43. Give an account of Scott's success at Vera Cruz.

his advance. On the morning of the 18th, a daring assault



was made upon the works of the enemy, and, before noon, the whole were in possession of the Americans. Besides losing their artillery, the Mexicans had one thousand of their number killed or wounded.

45. On the next day the Americans entered Jalapa (*hah-lah'-pah*); further on they took, without opposition, the

strong castle of Perote (*pā-rō'-tū*); and, on the 15th of May, they occupied the ancient and populous city of Puebla (*poo-ā'-blah*). Here they halted nearly three months for re-enforcements, and then resumed their march, reaching Ayotla (*ah-yot'-lah*), a town fifteen miles from the city of Mexico.

46. Finding that the direct route thence was strongly fortified, and anxious to spare the lives of his men, Scott turned southward, and encamped at San Augustin (*san aw-gusteen'*), about ten miles from the capital. The approaches to the city of Mexico thence were guarded by

MAP QUESTIONS.—How is Vera Cruz situated? What fort protects the city? On the national road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, what towns do you pass through? In what direction is the city of Mexico from San Augustin? From San Antonio? From Contreras? From Churubusco? From Chapultepec?

44. Give an account of Scott's march to and success at Cerro Gordo.

45. Give an account of Scott's success from Cerro Gordo to Ayotla.

46. What route did Scott take from Ayotla? Why did he change his route? Where did he encamp? How, thence, were the approaches to the city of Mexico guarded?

batteries at Contreras (*con-trā'-ras*) and San Antonio, and by the strong forts of Churubusco (*choo-roo-boos'-ko*) and Chapultepec (*chah-pool-tā-pek'*).

47. At sunrise, on the 20th of August, the Americans attacked Contreras, and, in less than twenty minutes, carried the batteries. They were also successful at San Antonio. On the same day Churubusco was attacked: the defence was obstinate, and the conflict bloody, but, at length, the Mexicans were driven from the fort and compelled to flee.

48. At the request of Santa Anna, an armistice was granted, during which Scott endeavored to bring about a peace; but finding that the Mexican commander was violating the truce by strengthening his defences, he ordered Gen. Worth to storm the Molino del Rey (*mō-lē'-nō del rā*), an outer defence of Chapultepec. The attack was made on the 8th of September, and, although the Mexicans defended themselves desperately, inflicting a loss of six hundred upon their assailants, they were driven from their position.

49. Chapultepec itself, a strongly fortified castle, situated on a lofty hill, was yet to be taken before the capital could be reached. Batteries were erected to bear upon it: from these a fire was opened which made breaches through the stone wall defences, and, on the 13th of September, the place was carried by assault. During the night Santa Anna and his army fled from the capital, and, on the following morning, September 14th, Scott made a triumphant entry into it.

50. The Mexicans, taking advantage of the weakness of the garrison which Scott had left at Puebla, laid siege

47. What three successes did the Americans have in one day?

48. What request did Santa Anna make? How did Scott endeavor to improve the armistice? Why did he order Worth to make an attack? Give an account of Worth's success.

49. Give an account of the success against Chapultepec. What were the immediate consequences of the victory?

to the place; and Santa Anna, after his flight from the capital, joined the besiegers. Learning, however, that recruits were on their march to re-enforce Scott, he attacked them, but, as usual, met with defeat, and the siege of Puebla was raised.

51. On the 2d of February, 1848, a treaty of peace was signed, by which all the territory north of the Rio Grande, together with the whole of New Mexico and California, was relinquished to the United States. On the part of the United States, it was agreed that \$15,000,000 should be paid for the territory acquired, and that debts due from Mexico to American citizens, amounting to \$3,000,000, should be assumed. Peace was proclaimed by President Polk, on the 4th of July, 1848.

52. TAYLOR'S AND FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATIONS.—Polk's successor in the presidency was Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero who had achieved such brilliant victories in the war with Mexico. His inauguration took place on the 5th of March, 1849, the 4th being Sunday.

53. During the early part of 1848, gold began to be found in California in large quantities. The news at once spread with wonderful rapidity, and thousands of emigrants from all parts of the world rushed thither. So rapidly did the territory become populated, that in the fall of 1849, there was a sufficient number of settlers there to constitute a state; and an application for admission into the Union was consequently made.

54. As the constitution which California had adopted

50. What took place at Puebla? Give an account of Santa Anna's last defeat.

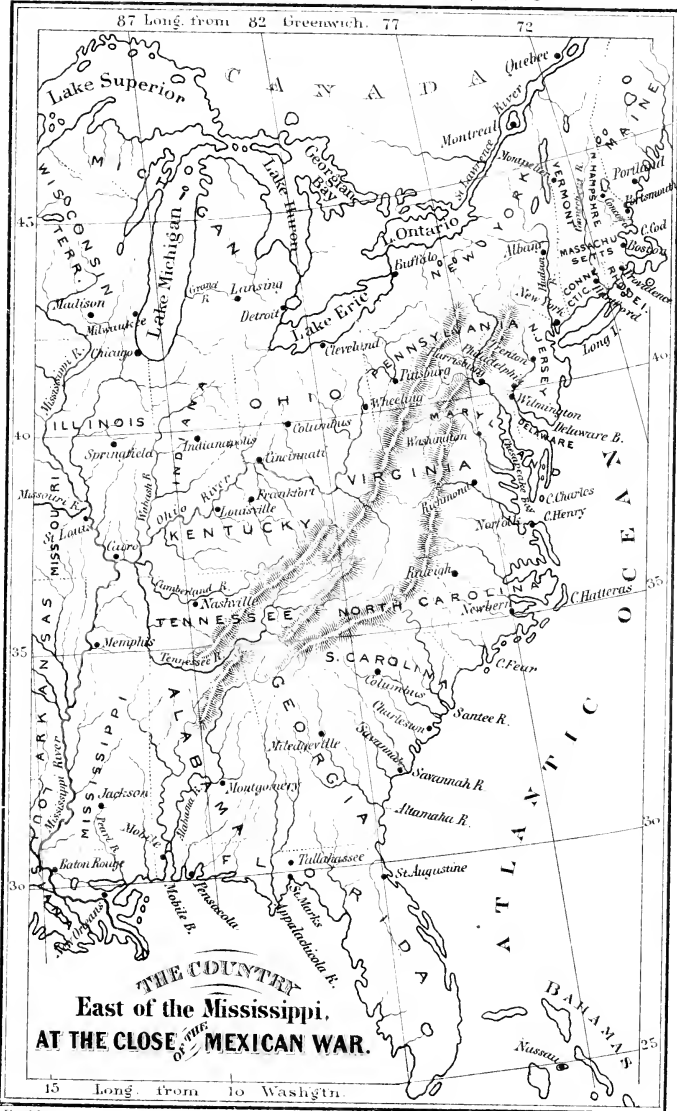
51. How was the war brought to a close? What territory did the United States acquire? What did the United States agree to do in return? What States were added to the Union during Polk's administration? *Ans.* Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

52. Who, next after Polk, was president of the United States? When was Taylor inaugurated?

53. What excitement, with regard to California, soon broke out? What is said of the growth of California? What application to Congress was made by the Californians?

87 Long. from 82 Greenwich. 77

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excluded slavery from her territory, a violent dispute commenced in Congress, and throughout the United States, which continued several months, the friends of the slave-power opposing the admission of California as a free state. Before the dispute was settled, Gen. Taylor died, after an administration of only one year, four months, and four days; and the vice-president, Millard Fillmore, thereupon, became president.

55. Other questions, growing out of the subject of slavery, having been introduced into Congress, five acts were passed in conformity with the spirit of a compromise offered by Henry Clay. These provided for the admission of California as a free state; the organization of territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah (*yoo'-tah*), without mention of slavery; the establishment of the boundary of Texas; the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; and the surrender to their masters of slaves escaping to free states—this last bill being known as the “Fugitive Slave Law.”

56. PIERCE'S ADMINISTRATION.—During the administration of Franklin Pierce, who succeeded to the presidency on the 4th of March, 1853, the controversy between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections of the Union was renewed, the one being in favor of and the other opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

57. This fresh outbreak had its origin mainly with Congress, in the introduction there of what is known as the “Kansas-Nebraska Bill.” By the “Missouri Compromise

54. What dispute of national importance soon occurred? What loss did the nation sustain at that time? Who, then, became president?

55. Give a full account of what was done before California gained admission to the Union? Now, repeat the provisions of the five acts. By what name was Mr. Clay's bill known? *Ans.* The Omnibus Bill.

56. Who succeeded Fillmore in the presidency? When was Pierce inaugurated? How did the slavery question in another shape appear?

57. What was the origin of the new outbreak? Give the history of the trouble.

Bill," passed in 1820, slavery was prohibited in all the territory bought of France, north of the southern boundary of Missouri—Missouri excepted. By the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," which Congress passed in 1854, this prohibition was repealed, and the two territories of Kansas and Nebraska were duly organized.

58. No sooner had the bill passed than emigrants from both sections of the Union began to pour into Kansas, those from the North being determined to make it a free state, while those from the South were equally resolved the other way; and with such undue zeal was the strife carried on, that frequent collisions took place, in which blood was sometimes shed.

59. As the time for the next presidential election approached, three candidates were put in nomination. James Buchanan was the choice of the Democratic party; Millard Fillmore, of the American; and John C. Fremont, of the organization opposed to the extension of slavery, known as the Republican party. After an exciting canvass, during which the repeal of the "Compromise of 1820," the troubles in Kansas, and the "Fugitive Slave Law," entered largely into the subjects of discussion, Buchanan was elected.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECAPITULATION.

- 1817. James Monroe was inaugurated president. March 4.
Mississippi was admitted into the Union. Dec. 10.
The Seminoles commenced depredations.
- 1818. Jackson went against the Seminoles March.
Illinois was admitted into the Union. Dec. 3.
- 1819 Alabama was admitted into the Union. Dec. 14.
- 1820. Maine was admitted into the Union. March 15.

58. Give an account of the strife that followed.

59. What candidates were nominated to succeed Pierce? Give an account of the canvass. What was the result of the election?

1820. The "Missouri Compromise Bill" was passed..... March 3.
 1821. Spain surrendered Florida to the United States..... July 1.
 Missouri was admitted into the Union..... Aug. 20.
 1824. Lafayette visited the United States..... Aug. 15.
 1825. John Quincy Adams was inaugurated president... March 4.
 1826. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died..... July 4.
 1829. Andrew Jackson was inaugurated president..... March 4.
 1832. The Black Hawk War occurred.
 South Carolina declared the doctrine of Nullification. Nov. 24.
 1835. The war with the Seminoles commenced..... Dec. 28.
 Seminoles massacred Thompson's and Dade's party. Dec. 28.
 1836. Arkansas was admitted into the Union..... June 15.
 1837. Michigan was admitted into the Union..... Jan. 26.
 Martin Van Buren was inaugurated president..... March 4.
 Taylor defeated the Indians at Okeechobee..... Dec. 25.
 1841. William Henry Harrison was inaugurated president. March 4.
 The death of President Harrison occurred..... April 4.
 John Tyler was inaugurated president..... April 6.
 1842. The war with the Seminoles terminated.
 The Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island occurred.
 1845. Tyler signed the bill for the annexation of Texas... March 1.
 Florida was admitted into the Union..... March 3.
 James K. Polk was inaugurated president..... March 4.
 Texas was admitted into the Union..... Dec. 29.
 1846. The Mexicans captured Thornton's party..... April 26.
 The Mexicans bombarded Fort Brown. May.
 Taylor defeated the Mexicans at Palo Alto May 8.
 Taylor defeated the Mexicans at Resaca de la Palma. May 9.
 Congress declared "war existed by the act of Mexico". May 11.
 Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and took Matamoras. May 18.
 Taylor defeated the Mexicans at Monterey..... Sept. 24.
 Doniphan defeated the Mexicans at Bracito..... Dec. 25.
 Iowa was admitted into the Union..... Dec. 28.
 1847 Taylor defeated the Mexicans at Buena Vista..... Feb. 23.
 Doniphan defeated the Mexicans at Sacramento... Feb. 28.
 The Mexicans surrendered Vera Cruz to Scott.... March 27.
 Scott defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo April 18.
 Scott took Contreras and Churubusco..... Aug. 20.
 The Americans were victorious at Molino Del Rey.. Sept. 8.
 The Americans were victorious at Chapultepec.... Sept. 13.
 Scott entered the city of Mexico..... Sept. 14.

1848. A treaty was made between the U. S. and Mexico... Feb. 2.
 Wisconsin was admitted into the Union..... May 29.
 1849. Zachary Taylor was inaugurated president..... March 5.
 1850. The death of President Taylor occurred..... July 9.
 Millard Fillmore was inaugurated president..... July 10.
 California was admitted into the Union..... Sept. 9.
 1853. Franklin Pierce was inaugurated president March 4.
 1854. Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Bill..... May 31.

PRINCIPAL BATTLES OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

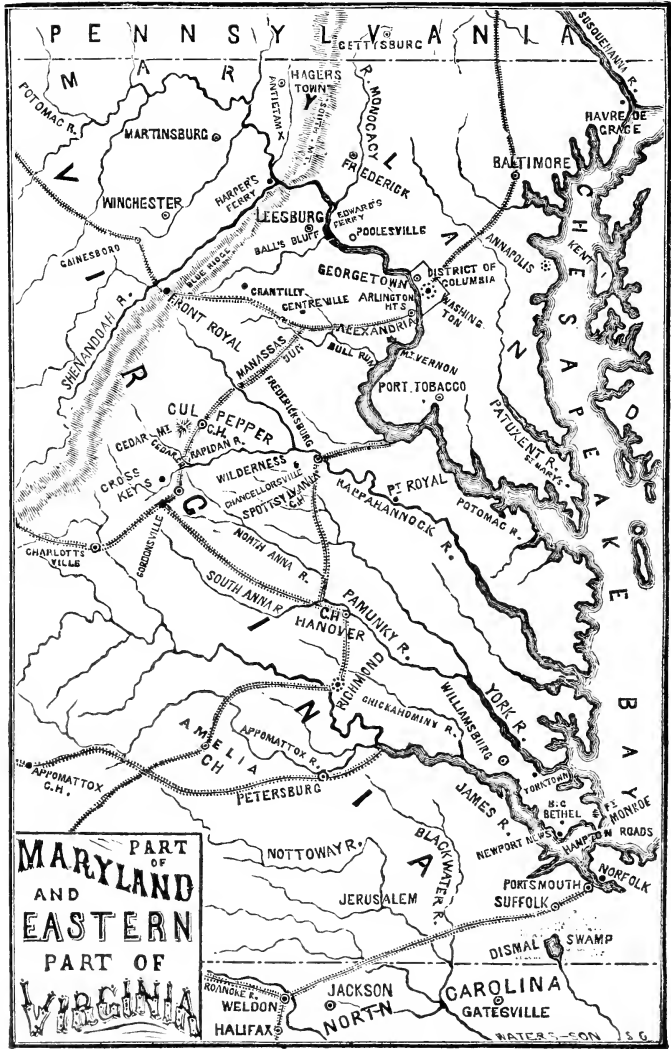
(The Americans were successful in every battle.)

DATES.	BATTLES.	COMMANDERS.		FORCES ENGAGED.	
		American.	Mexican.	Amer'n	Mex'n
1846.					
May 8,	Palo Alto.....	Taylor....	Arista.....	2,300	6,000
May 9,	Resaca de la Palma.....	Taylor....	Arista.....	2,200	5,000
Sept. 24,	Monterey.....	Taylor....	Ampudia.....	6,600	10,000
Dec. 25,	Bracito.....	Doniphan..	De Leon.....	500	1,200
1847.					
Feb. 23,	Buena Vista.....	Taylor....	Santa Anna....	4,700	17,000
Feb. 28,	Sacramento.....	Doniphan..	Trias.....	900	4,000
March 27,	Vera Cruz.....	Scott.....	Morales.....	12,000	6,000
April 18,	Cerro Gordo.....	Scott.....	Santa Anna....	8,500	12,000
Aug. 20,	Contreras.....	Scott.....	Valencia.....	4,000	7,000
Aug. 20,	Churubusco.....	Scott.....	Santa Anna....	8,000	25,000
Sept. 8,	Molino del Rey....	Worth.....	Alvarez.....	3,500	14,000
Sept. 13,	Chapultepec.....	Scott.....	Bravo.....	7,200	25,000
Oct. 9,	Huamantla.....	Lane.....	Santa Anna....	500	1,000

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SECTION VIII.

From the beginning of Buchanan's Administration in 1857, to the close of Johnson's.

1. THE GREAT REBELLION.—BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.—The inauguration of Buchanan took place on the 4th of March, 1857. During his administration of four years, three states—all free—were added to the Union. Minnesota was admitted in 1858; Oregon, in 1859; and Kansas, in 1861.

2. The slavery question continued to be the prominent topic of discussion; and an event, which occurred in the fall of 1859, and which created intense excitement throughout the country, not only gave increased impulse to the discussion, but greatly aggravated the feeling then prevailing at the South against the North. This was "John Brown's raid."

3. Brown's object was the liberation of slaves. With that in view, he and twenty-one associates seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of making it a rendezvous; but the movement was a total failure. Those engaged in it were overpowered by state and national troops, thirteen of their number were killed, two escaped, and the rest, including Brown, were tried and hung.

4. As Buchanan's term of office drew toward its close, no less than four candidates were nominated to succeed

1. When was Buchanan inaugurated? What states were added to the Union during his administration?

2. What subject continued to be generally discussed?

2, 3. Give an account of John Brown's raid.

4. What is said of the presidential canvass of 1860? What was the result?

him. After an exciting canvass, in which the slavery question was the all-absorbing one, the election resulted in favor of Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of the Republican party.

5. When it became known that the party opposed to the further extension of slavery had been successful, and that Lincoln would be the next president, public meetings were held in South Carolina to bring about a secession of that state from the Union; and, on the 20th of December, 1860, an ordinance of secession was passed by a state convention held in Charleston.

6. Six days after, Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Moultrie, withdrew his force of but eighty men from that fort, and established himself at Fort Sumter, a place of greater security. This being regarded by the South Carolinians as a hostile act, they at once seized the custom-house at Charleston, as well as other property belonging to the general government, and began to make preparations to drive Anderson from his new position.

7. EVENTS OF 1861.—The steamer, *Star of the West*, sent from New York with supplies and re-enforcements for Fort Sumter, arrived off Charleston, January 10th, 1861; but, being fired upon by batteries which the rebels, or, as they called themselves, Confederates, had erected, she was compelled to put back. During this month, January, five of the slave states,—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana,—following the lead of South Carolina, passed secession ordinances; and, on the first of February, Texas did the same.

5. What immediate effect did the election have in South Carolina? What action was taken by a state convention there?

6. What movement did Major Anderson make? What were the immediate consequences of the movement? Where is Fort Moultrie? (Map, p. 73.) Fort Sumter?

7. What plan for the relief of Fort Sumter did the insurgents frustrate? Which states passed secession ordinances in January, 1861? Which state followed next?

8. On the 4th of February, a congress, composed of delegates from all the insurgent states, except Texas, met at Montgomery; and, four days after, organized a government by the adoption of a "Provisional Constitution," assuming the title of the "Confederate States of America." On the 9th, this congress elected Jefferson Davis "President of the Confederacy;" and, on the 18th, Texas being then represented, he was duly inaugurated.

9. Forts, arsenals, navy-yards, custom-houses, and other property belonging to the general government, within the boundaries of the insurgent states, were seized by state authority for the Confederacy. Fort Pickens, near Pensacola, which had been saved by Lieut. Slemmer, with Fort Sumter, and the forts at the southern extremity of Florida, alone remained in the possession of the United States.

10. LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.—In this distracted and sad condition were the affairs of the country when Lincoln, on the 4th of March, 1861, entered upon the office of president. His inauguration took place "amid a greater display of military force than had ever before been witnessed on such an occasion."

11. The president, in his inaugural address, announced that he had "no purpose to interfere with the institution of slavery" where it existed; further stating that, in his opinion, he had "no right to do so." But this assurance had no effect whatever upon the Southern leaders. Regarding their duty to the general government as secondary to the obligation they owed to their respective states,

8. State what took place at Montgomery, in February. How is Montgomery situated? (Map, p. 120.)

9. What is said of the seizure of forts, &c.? Of Lieutenant Slemmer? Where is Pensacola? (Map, p. 120.) Fort Pickens?

10. When was Lincoln inaugurated? What is said of the occasion?

11. What announcement did Lincoln make? What did he further state? What is said of the effect produced? How did the Southern leaders regard their duty? What military preparations did they make?

they organized an army, and ordered Gen. Beauregard (*bô'-rê-gard*) to reduce Fort Sumter.

12. Accordingly, on the morning of the 12th of April, the first shot was fired upon the fort. After a bombardment of thirty-four hours, the defence being but feeble in consequence of the smallness of the garrison and the poor supply of ammunition, Anderson was compelled to capitulate. On the following day, April 14th, he departed with his command, and sailed for New York.

13. The news of this event produced an almost uncontrollable excitement throughout the country; and the president's proclamation, issued on the 15th, calling for troops, was responded to at once by all the free states. A Massachusetts regiment, while on its way to defend the national capital, was attacked, April 19th, in the streets of Baltimore, by a mob of Southern sympathizers. Two of the soldiers were killed, and a number wounded.

14. Lincoln's proclamation was followed, two days after, by one from Davis, offering letters of marque and reprisal to all persons, who, in private armed vessels, would prey upon the commerce of the United States. This was followed, April 19th, by another proclamation from Lincoln, declaring the ports of the insurgent states in a state of blockade.

15. With the exception of Delaware, not one of the slave states arrayed itself promptly and decidedly on the side of the Union. Before June, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina, passed secession ordinances. Virginians seized the armory at Harper's Ferry

12. Give an account of the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

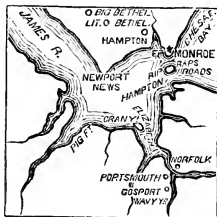
13. What effect did the news produce? What call did President Lincoln make? How was the call responded to? Give an account of the attack upon the Massachusetts regiment. What event took place just eighty-six years before? (p. 69.)

14. What proclamation did Davis put forth? By what action, on the part of Lincoln, was Davis's proclamation followed?

15. Which states besides those already named passed secession ordinances? What seizures did the Virginians make?

and the navy-yard at Norfolk, both places having been abandoned by the Union officers in charge after a large part of the property contained therein had been destroyed.

16. It can hardly be said that the national government made any offensive movement before the 24th of May. Then Gen. Scott, commanding the Union army, sent troops into Virginia; and Arlington Heights, opposite Washington, as well as the town of Alexandria, were occupied. Some days after, June 10th, a force, sent by Gen. Butler, commanding at Fortress Monroe, was severely repulsed in an attack upon the Confederate works at Big Bethel.



17. The insurgent army, to the number of about one hundred thousand men, occupied a line through Virginia, from Harper's Ferry to Norfolk; their strongest position being on the road from Washington to Richmond, at a place called Manassas Junction. Richmond was then the capital of the Southern Confederacy, the transfer from Montgomery having been decided upon in May.



18. About the middle of July, a large army, commanded by Gen. McDowell, marched to attack the Confederates, under

MAP QUESTIONS.—(Map, p. 156.) How is Baltimore situated? Norfolk? Harper's Ferry? Washington? Alexandria? Fortress Monroe? Big Bethel? Richmond? Where is Manassas Junction? Arlington Heights? Bull Run? Edward's Ferry? Cedar Mt.? Ball's Bluff?

16. What movements were made on the 24th of May? Give an account of the Battle of Big Bethel.

17. What line of defence did the insurgents occupy? What was Richmond then?

18. When did the battle of Centreville occur? How is Centreville situated? (Map, p. 156.) Give an account of the battle of Bull Run.

Beauregard, at Manassas Junction. On the 18th a conflict took place near Centreville. On the 21st occurred the battle of Bull Run, a desperate conflict, in which more than forty thousand men were engaged. At length the insurgents, being largely re-enforced, prevailed; and the Union troops, panic-stricken, fled in disorder toward Washington. The Union loss reached nearly three thousand men, while that of the Confederates did not much exceed half that number.

19. On the following day, July 22d, Gen. McClellan was called to take command of the forces around Washington, known as the Army of the Potomac. He had just closed with credit a campaign in West Virginia, during which the Confederates were routed at Philippi (*fi-lip'-pi*), Rich Mountain, and other places. Congress, which commenced an extra session on the 4th of July, appropriated five hundred million dollars for carrying on the war, and voted to raise five hundred thousand troops.

20. In the mean time efforts had been made by the Secessionists to take Missouri out of the Union. In this, however, they failed, mainly through the prompt action of Gen. Lyon, who captured their camp near St. Louis, defeated them at Booneville on the 17th of June, and thus frustrated the designs of the disloyal governor.

21. On the 5th of July a division of his troops, under Col. (afterward Gen.) Sigel (*se'-gel*), made a gallant fight at Carthage; but on the 10th of August, having been confronted by a vastly superior force, and fearing that a retrograde movement would be fatal to the cause, Lyon

19. To what position was McClellan called? What can you state of his previous successes? What was done by Congress?

MAP QUESTIONS.—(p. 165.) Where is St. Louis? Booneville? Carthage? Wilson's Creek? Springfield? Belmont? New Orleans? Cairo? Lexington?

20. What had been the aim of secessionists in Missouri? What successes did Gen. Lyon have at St. Louis? At Booneville?

21. What account can you give of the battle of Carthage? Of the battle of Wilson's Creek or Springfield?

made an unsuccessful attack upon the enemy at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, and was killed.

22. In a little more than a month afterward, Col. Mulligan, commanding twenty-five hundred men at Lexington, Missouri, was attacked by a Confederate force at least five times as large, and, after a contest of four days, was compelled to surrender, September 20th.

23. Gen. Fremont, then in command of the Western Department, left St. Louis for Jefferson City, and thence marched against Price, who was retreating in a southerly direction. The pursuit was continued only as far as Springfield, when Fremont, in compliance with orders, turned the command over to Gen. Hunter, who held it until the arrival of Gen. Halleck.

24. In October, Gen. Stone was in command of a large Union force on the Potomac, in Maryland. A division of this force, having crossed the river to Ball's Bluff to make a reconnoissance, was disastrously defeated, on the 21st, and its commander, Col. Baker, killed. In an attack upon the Confederate works at Belmont, Missouri, Nov. 7th, Gen. Grant was at first successful, but the enemy having been re-enforced, he retired to his boats.

25. Two coast expeditions—one to North Carolina, and the other to South Carolina—were completely successful. In the first, Com. Stringham (*string'-am*) and Gen. Butler, commanding a naval and military force, captured the Confederate forts at Hatteras Inlet. In the second, Com. Du-pont', with a fleet of about fifty vessels, captured the

22. Give an account of the battle of Lexington.

23. Who, at the time, was in the chief command of the Union forces at the West. Give an account of the pursuit made by Fremont. Who superseded Fremont in the command? Who succeeded Hunter?

24. Where was Gen. Stone in command? Give an account of the disaster at Ball's Bluff. By what name is the battle of Ball's Bluff also known? *Ans.* Edwards' Ferry. Give an account of the battle of Belmont?

25. Give an account of the expedition against the forts at Hatteras Inlet. Give an account of the expedition against the forts at Port Royal harbor. What change in commanders was made?

forts at Port Royal entrance. In the mean time, Gen. Scott, in consequence of physical infirmities, resigned the command of the army of the United States, and McClellan was appointed in his place.

26. On the sea an event occurred in November, which produced great excitement both in the United States and Great Britain. Capt. Wilkes (*wilks*), in command of the frigate San Jacinto (*san ja-sin'-to*), intercepted an English steamer, and took from her Messrs. Mason and Sli-dell', Confederate commissioners to Europe; but as the seizure was contrary to the rights of neutral vessels, and the British government resented the act, the two prisoners were given up.

27. This affair tended to make still less amicable the relations which, at the time, existed between the United States and England; for the rebellion had hardly been fully developed before Queen Victoria, May 13th, acknowledged the South as a belligerent power; and France, soon after, did the same.

28. The Confederates fitted out a number of privateers, one of the most successful being the steamer Sumter, Capt. Semmes (*senz*), which ran the blockade of New Orleans on the last day of June. She captured a number of vessels, and then, crossing the Atlantic, entered the bay of Gibraltar. Here she was found by a United States gunboat, and, being unable to escape, was sold. Her crew went to England, where a faster steamer was in process of construction. This vessel the Confederates obtained, and named the Alabama.

29. During the year 1861, the Federal government increased its navy, from less than fifty, to about two hun-

26. Give an account of the capture of Mason and Slidell.

27. What unfriendly acts did England and France perform?

28. Give an account of the career of the Sumter.

29. What addition was made to the Union navy in 1861? What is said of the blockade? Of specie payments? Of the circulating medium? Of gold?



dred vessels. This whole force was required in blockading Southern ports; and, as it was increased in the three succeeding years, the blockade became more effective. A general suspension of specie payments by the banks of the North having taken place, specie circulation soon gave way to that of paper, and gold became an article of merchandise commanding a high premium.

30. EVENTS OF 1862.—At Cairo (*kā'-ro*) the Union troops established a base of operations, Gen. Grant being in command. From a point on the Mississippi, a few miles below Cairo, the whole river to its mouth was in possession of the Confederates, and great preparations were made by both parties, one to retain and the other to gain the mastery of the river.

31. The Confederates had also a line of defences from the Mississippi to Cumberland Gap, with strong positions at Columbus, Bowling Green, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and near Mill Spring. In January, 1862, Gen. Buell was in command of a Federal department, with his headquarters at Louisville. A division of his army, under Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, gained a brilliant victory at Mill Spring, Jan. 19th, the defeated party escaping further loss by crossing the Cumberland.

32. In February, Commodore Foote, commanding a fleet of gunboats, sailed up the Tennessee, and, on the 6th, reduced Fort Henry. Bowling Green was soon after abandoned. On the 16th, Gen. Grant, with the co-operation of the fleet, effected the important capture of Fort

MAP QUESTIONS.—(p. 174.) Where is Cumberland Gap? Mill Spring? Louisville? Roanoke Island? Elizabeth City? Columbus? (p. 165.) Bowling Green? Fort Henry? Fort Donelson? Nashville? Pea Ridge? New Madrid? Island No. 10?

30. At what western place did the Union troops establish a base of operations? How much of the Mississippi did the Confederates hold? What efforts were made by both parties?

31. What line of defences did the Confederates have? Where were their strong positions? Give an account of the battle of Mill Spring.

32. Of the capture of Fort Henry. Of the capture of Fort Donelson.

Donelson, on the Cumberland, with sixteen thousand prisoners. The enemy thereupon evacuated Columbus and Nashville.

33. An important success meanwhile attended the efforts of the Unionists on the Atlantic coast. A land and naval expedition, sailing from Hampton Roads, under Gen. Burnside and Com. Goldsborough, captured Roanoke Island, Feb. 8th. This success was followed by the destruction of the Confederate flotilla at Elizabeth City, by the capture of that and other places, and by a victory gained by Burnside at Newbern. An expedition, fitted out at Port Royal, captured Fort Pulaski (*pu-lus'-ke*).



PART OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

34. Two important events occurred on the 8th of March. Gen. Curtis, ably seconded by Sigel, defeated the Confederates, under Gen. Van Dorn, at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, after three days' hard fighting; and the ram Virginia, steaming out from Norfolk to Hampton Roads, destroyed the United States sloop-of-war Cumberland and the frigate Congress.

35. This vessel, formerly the Merrimac, which had been sunk at Norfolk by the Union commander there at the beginning of the war, had been subsequently raised by

33. Where is Hampton Roads? (Map, p. 156.) Give an account of the expedition under Burnside and Goldsborough. Of the expedition against Fort Pulaski. What city does Fort Pulaski defend? (Map, p. 167.)

34. Give an account of the battle of Pea Ridge. Of the destruction effected by the ram Virginia.

35. Give the previous history of the ram Virginia.

the Confederates, cut down almost to the water's edge, covered with a plating of iron, and named the Virginia.

36. The night of the 8th set in, and it was anticipated that next day all the national vessels in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe would be destroyed. But, during the night, the Monitor, a newly invented floating battery, commanded by Lieut. Worden (*wur'-den*), arrived from New York, and, on the following day, encountered the Virginia. After a contest of several hours, the latter, in a disabled condition, retreated to Norfolk.

37. The Union forces at the West, under Gen. Pope, were victorious in March, taking New Madrid. Again they were victorious, on the 7th of April, co-operating with Foote's gunboat fleet in the capture of Island No. 10, with six thousand prisoners. The gunboats then descended the Mississippi, defeating the enemy's fleet near Fort Pillow. On the 6th of June, Com. Davis, Foote's successor, gained a victory over the enemy's fleet at Memphis, the town in consequence falling into his hands.

38. Gen. Grant, after his victory at Fort Donelson, proceeded up the Tennessee. On the morning of the 6th of April, his army, encamped at Shiloh (*shī'-lo*), near Pittsburg Landing, was suddenly attacked by Gen. A. S. Johnston's army; and, after a contest, which raged till near nightfall, the Union troops were driven to the river, where the gunboats aided them to keep the enemy in check. Johnston was killed.

39. The arrival of re-enforcements under Buell, enabled Grant to assume the offensive on the following day, and

36. What was anticipated for the 9th of March? What happened during the night? Give an account of what followed.

37. What was the Union success at New Madrid? At Island No. 10? At Fort Pillow? At Memphis?

MAP QUESTIONS.—(p. 165.) Into what river does the Tennessee flow? Name four States in which the Tennessee runs. Where is Pittsburg Landing? What battle was fought there? *Ans.* Shiloh. Where is Corinth? Huntsville? Iuka? Cincinnati? p. 174.) Frankfort? Richmond (Kentucky)?

38. Give an account of the first day's contest at Shiloh.

the Confederates, commanded by Beauregard, were driven toward Corinth (*kor'-inth*). The forces engaged in this battle, on both sides, numbered more than a hundred thousand men; and the losses were severe, being not less than twenty thousand.

40. Gen. Halleck arrived soon after, and took command in person of Grant's victorious army. He at once commenced an advance upon Corinth, slowly progressing every day for nearly two months, when, May 30th, the place was found deserted. A body of troops, under Gen. Mitchell, detached from Buell's army, meanwhile marched from Nashville as far as Huntsville, Alabama.

41. In Louisiana the Union cause met with a success of great importance. This was the capture of New Orleans, on the 25th of April. The Union fleet, commanded by Far'-ra-gut and Porter, ascended the Mississippi, bombarding and then running past two forts. The city was reached, and Gen. Butler taking formal possession, placed it under martial law.

42. Halleck, having been called to Washington, as commander-in-chief, Grant was left in command at Corinth. Gen. Rosecrans (*rōz'-krants*), with a division of Grant's army, gained a victory at I-u'-ka, September 19th; and, October 4th, he was again victorious, repulsing more than thirty thousand Confederates who made an attack upon his defences at Corinth.

43. The Confederates were active in Tennessee and Kentucky during the summer, Gen. Bragg being in command with a large army. A part of this force, under Gen. Smith, defeated a body of Unionists at Richmond,

39. Give an account of the second day's contest at Shiloh.

40. Who, after the battle of Shiloh, took command of Grant's army? Give an account of Halleck's operations. Of Mitchell's operations.

41. Give an account of the capture of New Orleans.

42. To what position was Halleck transferred? Who was left in command of the Western troops? Give an account of the battle of Iuka. Of the battle of Corinth.

marched thence to Frankfort, and threatened Cincinnati. Bragg advanced almost to Louisville, but, watched and foiled by Buell, he retreated southward, meeting with a repulse at Perryville. Buell's command was afterward transferred to Rosecrans.

44. Early in March, McClellan ordered an advance toward Richmond. A new organization of military departments assigned Fremont to West Virginia and East Tennessee, Banks to the Shenandoah Valley, McDowell to the Rappahannock, and McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac. On the 23d of March, Gen. Shields, commanding a detachment of Gen. Banks's division, gained a victory at Winchester.

45. At Alexandria, McClellan embarked his troops for Fortress Monroe, whence, April 4th, he commenced his march up the peninsula between the York and James rivers. Compelling the enemy to retreat from Yorktown, after a month's siege, he gained a victory at Williamsburg, May 5th; and then pushed on to within seven miles of the Confederate capital. Meanwhile, General Wool, proceeding from Fortress Monroe, took possession of Norfolk, and the Confederates destroyed their iron-clad vessel, Virginia.



46. At Fair Oaks, McClellan's army was attacked on

43. Give an account of the battle of Richmond, Kentucky. Of Bragg's advance, and defeat at Perryville. Where is Perryville? (p. 174.) What advantage did Bragg gain during his northward march? *Ans.* He captured Munfordsville. By whom was Buell succeeded in command?

44. What new disposition of military commanders was made? What occurred at Winchester?

MAP QUESTIONS.—(Map, p. 156.) Where is Alexandria? Fortress Monroe? Norfolk? Into what water does the York River flow? Into what the James River? Where is Yorktown? Williamsburg? Strasburg? (p. 171.) Front Royal? Cedar Mt.? Chantilly? Fair Oaks? (Map, p. 150.)

45. At what place did McClellan embark his troops? From what place did he commence his Peninsula Campaign? What peninsula is alluded to? What was done at Yorktown? At Williamsburg? At Norfolk? With the ram Virginia?

the 31st of May, and the battle was resumed the following day. It was a bloody though indecisive contest. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the Confederate general-in-chief, having been severely wounded in the battle, was relieved from active duty and Gen. Lee became his successor.

47. Banks's division, at the time, was at Stras'-burg, and this force the Confederates formed the plan of capturing; but in consequence of the resistance which they met at Front Royal, Banks became aware of their purpose, and made a masterly retreat to the Potomac. Their pursuing general, T. J. Jackson, known as Stonewall Jackson, was in turn pursued by Fremont, but escaped to join Lee.

48. Believing that the force at his disposal was not sufficient to protect his lines, McClellan transferred his base of operations to the James River; but, while this movement was in progress, the Confederates fell upon the Union troops, June 25th, and a series of destructive battles took place, lasting through seven days. The contending armies numbered together not less than two hundred thousand men, and the joint losses thirty thousand.

49. Late in June, President Lincoln ordered the forces of Fremont, Banks, and McDowell, to be consolidated, and gave the command to Gen. Pope. Lee soon began to menace Washington; but, at Cedar Mountain, August 9th, his advance, under Jackson, was defeated in a conflict with Banks's division.

50. The Confederates, in full force, advanced, and from the 23d of August to the beginning of the following

46. Give an account of the battle of Fair Oaks. By what name is that battle also known? *Ans.* Seven Pines. What did the Confederate cavalry accomplish? *Ans.* Gen. Stuart passed north from Richmond entirely round the Union army. What change was made in the Confederate commanders?

47. Give an account of Banks's retreat and escape. What pursuit was made by Fremont?

48. What transfer of base did McClellan make? Why did he do so? What battles followed? How strong were the two armies, and what were their losses?

49. What consolidation of forces was made? What movement did Lee make? What occurred at Cedar Mt.?

month the struggle between the two great armies was desperate. In that part of the struggle known as the *Second Battle of Bull Run*, Pope was defeated. In its closing part, at Chan'til-ly, though losing Stevens and Kearny, two of his best generals, he was more fortunate.

51. Lee, instead of marching to attack the fortifications of Washington, crossed the Potomac into Maryland, where he was pursued by McClellan, who had been ordered from the James. At South Mountain, September 14th, the national forces were victorious; but this success was more than counterbalanced, a few hours later, by the loss of Harper's Ferry with its munitions of war and large garrison.

52. On the 17th, the great battle of Antietam (*an-te'-tam*) was fought. Lee was defeated, his loss in the battle and during the campaign being not less than twenty-five thousand men. On the night of the 18th, he withdrew his forces across the Potomac, into Virginia.

53. After remaining in Maryland till the latter part of October, McClellan crossed the Potomac, but, in November, was superseded in the command by Burnside. Led by their new commander, the army crossed the Rappahannock, the design being to march against Richmond by the route from Fredericksburg. Fredericksburg was taken, December 12th; but, after a disastrous attempt to carry the works behind the city, the river was recrossed.

54. EVENTS OF 1863.—On the 1st of January, 1863, President Lincoln issued his memorable proclamation, declaring forever free the slaves in the states then in rebel-

50. Give an account of the struggle between Lee and Pope.

51. What movement did Lee then make? By whom was he pursued? What occurred at South Mountain? At Harper's Ferry? Where is South Mountain? (p. 156.)

52. Where is Antietam C.? (Map, p. 174.) Give an account of the battle fought there. What movement did Lee make after the battle.

53. By whom was McClellan superseded in command? Where is Fredericksburg? (p. 126.) Name four rivers that flow into Chesapeake Bay. Give an account of Burnside's march, repulse, and retreat.

lion, excepting in certain designated portions, occupied, in most part, by national troops. On the same day Galveston was taken, and the naval force before the place was captured, destroyed, or dispersed by the Confederates.

55. The close of 1862 witnessed a fierce struggle at Murfreesboro between the armies of Rosecrans and Bragg. On the 2d of January, 1863, victory decided for the national cause. Nine days after, the Confederates lost Arkansas Post, which was taken by a land and naval force, commanded by Gen. McClelland and Admiral Porter.

56. Burnside having, at his own request, been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, was succeeded by Gen. Hooker, who, toward the latter part of April, crossed the Rappahannock, and, encountering Lee on the 2d and 3d of May at Chancellorsville, was worsted, losing more than eleven thousand men, in killed and wounded. He then recrossed the river.

57. On the 9th of June, Lee, whose army numbered nearly a hundred thousand men, began a northward movement; and Hooker followed the invaders into Maryland, where, on the 28th of June, his command was transferred to Gen. Meade. At Gettysburg (*get-tiz-burg*), on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, one of the most important, as well as severe and decisive, conflicts of the war took place. Lee was finally defeated, and, his army reduced one-third, he made a rapid retreat.

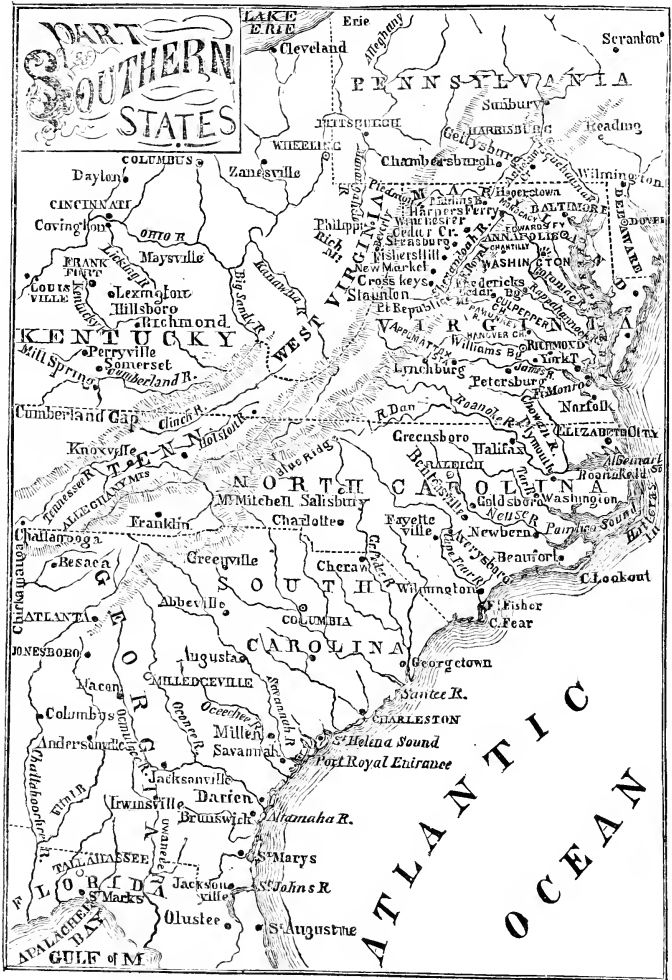
54. What can you state of Lincoln's memorable proclamation? Of affairs at Galveston, January 1st, 1863?

MAP QUESTIONS.—(p. 165.) Where is Galveston? Murfreesboro? Arkansas Post? Vicksburg? Port Gibson? Port Hudson? Into what water does the Red River flow? Name four towns on that river.

55. Give an account of the battle of Murfreesboro. Of the capture of Arkansas Post.

56. Who succeeded Burnside in the command of the Army of the Potomac? Give an account of the battle of Chancellorsville. Where is Chancellorsville? (Map, p. 156.)

57. What movement did Lee begin on the 9th of June? By whom was he followed? What change in commanders was made? Give an account of the battle of Gettysburg. Where is Gettysburg? (Map, p. 156.)



58. It was the chief object of Gen. Grant, the commander of the national forces in the Southwest, to open the Mississippi, his first point of attack being Vicksburg. Near Port Gibson, May 1st, he gained a decided victory. Others followed, and finally, on the 4th of July, the Confederate commander, Pemberton, surrendered Vicksburg.

59. The commander at Port Hudson, on learning the fate of Vicksburg, likewise surrendered; and thus was the Mississippi opened. The surrender of this last place held by the enemy on the river was made to Banks, Butler's successor. The colored troops in Banks's army were commended for their bravery in the assaults which had been made on the place.

60. After his victory at Murfreesboro, Rosecrans had no important contest with the enemy until he was attacked by Bragg, near Chick-a-mau'-ga Creek, September 19th and 20th; and, but for the stand made by Thomas, his army would have been totally routed.

61. He then fell back to Chat-ta-noo'-ga. The timely arrival of Hooker and Grant, the latter of whom took the command, enabled the Union army to gain a decided victory, November 25th, after a three days' conflict; and Bragg was driven back into Georgia. The killed, wounded, and prisoners, on both sides, numbered not less than fifteen thousand.

62. At Knoxville, November 29th, Burnside repulsed Longstreet. In Missouri and Kansas guerrilla bands, co-operating with the regular insurgent forces, continued to plunder and destroy. A bold raid was made into Indiana

58. What was the chief object of Gen. Grant? Give an account of his successes.

59. What success did Banks afterward achieve? What is said of the colored troops?

60. Give an account of the battle of Chickamauga? Where is Chickamauga? (Map, p. 174.) Chattanooga? Knoxville?

61. Give an account of the battle of Chattanooga.

62. What occurred at Knoxville? What occurred in Missouri and Kansas? Give an account of Morgan's raid.

and Ohio, by the partisan ranger Gen. Morgan. He was pursued day and night, for a distance of nearly seven hundred miles, and his band finally killed, captured, or scattered. He was among the prisoners.

63. By virtue of authority vested in him, the president ordered a draft of three hundred thousand men to recruit the army. Great opposition to the measure was at once excited, which culminated in a riot in the city of New York, commencing July 13th, and lasting four days. Before the outbreak was quelled, a number of buildings were sacked and burned, and the most fiendish acts were committed, particularly against the colored population.

64. The navy of the United States was employed in various service during the year, and was very active. The blockade of the Confederate ports became so effective as to be fully respected by the nations of Europe; but Wilmington, on account of its wide and numerous inlets, was quite successful in maintaining an intercourse with Nassau (*nas-saw')* and other British ports.

65. The people in the western counties of Virginia were, from the beginning of the war, opposed to secession; and they took early measures not only to effect a separation of their part of the state from the other section of Virginia, but to gain admission as a state into the Union. Their efforts were crowned with success, and West Virginia was admitted in 1863.

66. EVENTS OF 1864.—Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, in February, 1864, made a successful expedition into Mississippi; but this success was more than counterbalanced by a

63. Give an account of the riot in the city of New York.

64. What is said of the service of the navy? Of the blockade in general? Of the blockade of Wilmington?

65. Give the history of the formation of West Virginia. What aid did the Union cause receive from private associations? *Ans.* The Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission rendered important aid to the wounded on the battle-fields and to the sick and wounded in the hospitals.

66. Where is Olustee? (Map, p. 174.) What occurred there?

disastrous defeat which the Union forces sustained at O-lus'-tee, Florida, on the 20th of the same month.

67. An expedition against Shreveport, Louisiana, conducted by Gen. Banks with the co-operation of Porter's fleet, met with a series of disasters that ended in the failure of the movement. The loss, in men and material, was heavy; and the vessels, in consequence of a fall in the Red River, were only saved from capture or destruction by the construction of a dam across the river, by which the boats were enabled to go over the falls.

68. The absence of troops to aid Banks in the Red River expedition, emboldened the Confederates under Gen. Forrest to make a raid into the western part of Tennessee and Kentucky. Union City was captured. An attack upon Fort Pillow, April 12th, was bravely resisted, but at last the place was carried by assault, and three hundred of its defenders, mostly colored troops, were massacred.

69. The services which Gen. Grant had rendered the country, added to his peculiar fitness to command large armies, induced the president to name him for the position of Lieutenant-General, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on the 3d of March. Vast preparations were at once begun for two campaigns—one against Richmond, by the Army of the Potomac, and the other against At-lan'-ta, to be conducted by Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.

70. Sherman, with an army of a hundred thousand

67. Where is Shreveport? (Map, p. 165.) Give an account of the Red River expedition. What fort was captured? *Ans.* De Russy. What battles were fought? *Ans.* Cane River, Mansfield, and Pleasant Hill.

68. What tempted Forrest to make a raid? What success did he have at Union City? Give an account of the "Fort Pillow massacre."

69. To what position was Gen. Grant promoted? Why was he so promoted? What preparations were at once begun?

70. From what place did Sherman advance? By whom was his progress disputed? What were his successes over Johnston? By whom was Johnston superseded in command? Why was he so superseded? Where is Atlanta? (Map, p. 174.)

men, advanced from Chattanooga early in May, his progress being disputed by Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, but in vain. He won battles, outflanked his opponent, and by the middle of July reached the vicinity of Atlanta. Johnston's "retreating policy" being condemned by the Confederates, he was superseded in the command by Gen. Hood.

71. From the 20th to the 28th of July, Hood made three furious assaults upon the Union lines, but each time he was repulsed with heavy loss. Sherman sent cavalry expeditions to cut the railroads by which the Confederates received supplies. Gen. Stoneman, commanding one of these, was defeated and captured. Moving with nearly the whole of his army westward round Atlanta, Sherman defeated a large division of Hood's army at Jonesboro, and compelled the Confederate commander to abandon Atlanta.

72. Though Gen. Meade commanded the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Grant had his headquarters with that army, and planned all the military movements. On the 4th of May, Meade crossed the Rap-id-an'. On the following day he encountered Lee in a terrific contest, known as the Battle of the Wilderness, which raged for two days. On the 7th the Confederates withdrew toward Richmond.

73. Near Spottsylvania Court House, Lee made a stand. Fighting occurred on the 9th; and, from that time till toward the middle of June, the struggle between the two

MAP QUESTIONS.—(p. 156.) Into what river does the Rapidan flow? North Anna? Monocacy? Cedar Creek? Where is Spottsylvania C. H.? Appomattox C. H.? Piedmont? (p. 174.) Chambersburg? Fisher's Hill? Petersburg?

71. What took place from the 20th to the 28th of July? What expeditions did Sherman send? What misfortune befell Stoneman? How, at last, did Sherman gain Atlanta? Where is Jonesboro? (p. 174.)

72. Where were Grant's headquarters? What control did Grant exercise over army movements? When did Meade cross the Rapidan? State what occurred on the following day. What occurred on the 7th.

73. What occurred on the 9th? What is said of the succeeding struggle? What battles are mentioned? What co-operation did Butler give?

armies was more or less severe. The battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor were particularly desperate and bloody. Butler, co-operating with Meade, sailed from Fortress Monroe, and secured a position on the south side of the James, thus favoring a movement by which the Army of the Potomac was transferred, June 14th, to that side of the river.

74. Petersburg was at once besieged. On the 30th of July a mine was exploded under one of the strongest of the works before that city, so that a storming party might rush through the gap thus formed, and the place be captured. The assault was made, but it resulted in disastrous failure. Other conflicts took place between the armies of Meade and Lee, yet at the close of the year, the Confederates still held Petersburg and Richmond.

75. A large force, intended for co-operation with Meade's army, was in the Shenandoah Valley, under Sigel; but, after meeting a defeat at Newmarket, Sigel was superseded by Gen. Hunter. Hunter gained a victory at Pied'mont, June 5th, and then marched upon Lynchburg, but finding the Confederate force there strengthened by recent arrivals from Lee's army, he withdrew into West Virginia. The Valley being thus open, Lee detached twenty thousand men, under Gen. Early, to invade Maryland.

76. With overwhelming numbers Early defeated Gen. Wallace at the Mo-noc'-a-cy River, July 9th; and, after threatening Baltimore and Washington, he recrossed the Potomac, loaded with plunder. A body of the Confeder-

74. What place was besieged? Where was a mine made? Give an account of the assault? What is said of other conflicts?

75. Where did Sigel have a force to co-operate with Meade's army? What befell Sigel? By whom was Sigel superseded in command? What success did Hunter have? What were Hunter's subsequent movements? How did the Confederates take advantage of Hunter's absence?

76. Give an account of the battle of Monocacy? What movements did Early then make? What occurred at Chambersburg? What success did Averill have?

ate cavalry which afterward advanced into Pennsylvania and set fire to Chambersburg, while retreating was overtaken by Gen. A'-ver-ill and defeated.

77. Grant hurried off troops for the defence of Washington, and a strong force was organized for Sheridan, who relieved Hunter from command. On the 19th of September, Sheridan attacked and routed Early near Winchester; and, three days after, at Fisher's Hill, he routed the enemy again. Just a month after his victory at Winchester, his troops, then at Cedar Creek, were suddenly attacked and driven from the field, he, at the time, being absent. Arriving at this critical time, he arranged his lines, repulsed an attack, assailed in return, and, for the third time, routed Early's army.

78. Leaving Thomas in Tennessee to watch Hood, Sherman destroyed Atlanta, and, on the 15th of November, commenced his memorable march to the sea-coast. Advancing through Georgia and living upon the country, he occupied the state capital and other large towns; carried Fort McAllister by assault; and, on the morning of the 21st of December, entered the city of Savannah.

79. In the mean time Hood advanced into Tennessee, while Thomas fell back toward Nashville. Coming up at Franklin, November 30th, with the main part of the Union army, Hood made an assault, but was repulsed; and Thomas then brought his troops together at Nashville. Hood formed a plan to dislodge his opponent, but, before he could put it into execution, Thomas attacked him, on the morning of the 15th of December, and, in a battle

77. Who succeeded Hunter in command? What occurred at Winchester? At Fisher's Hill? Give an account of the battle of Cedar Creek.

78. What did Sherman do with Atlanta? What did Sherman then do? Through what state did he march? What fort did he capture? What city did he enter? Where is Fort McAllister? (Map, p. 167.)

79. What movement did Hood meanwhile make? How did Thomas act? Give an account of the battle of Franklin. Who commanded the Union troops in that battle? *Ans.* Gen. Schofield. Where is Franklin? Give an account of the battle of Nashville.

lasting two days, defeated and drove him from the field. Hood fled into Alabama.

80. The insurgents, by means of English-built privateers, sailing under the Confederate flag, succeeded in destroying a large number of American merchantmen. Semmes, in the *Alabama*, resumed his career of destruction, luring vessels by hoisting the British flag; but the *Alabama* was at last met, June 19, by the *Kearsarge* (*ke'-ar-sarj*), Capt. Winslow, and, after a short contest, was sunk.

81. Of all the achievements of the army or navy of the United States during the war, none were more brilliant than that of Admiral Farragut in Mobile Bay, on the 5th of August. He succeeded in passing Forts Morgan and Gaines at the entrance of the bay, and then gaining a complete victory over the enemy's fleet. The two forts were afterward captured.

82. EVENTS OF 1865, AND CLOSE OF THE WAR.—The active operations of 1865 began with the reduction of Fort Fisher, the main defence of Wilmington. This was accomplished on the 15th of January, by eight thousand men under Gen. Terry, aided by Admiral Porter's fleet. About a month before, Butler had made a demonstration against the fort, but deeming the works too strong to be carried by his force, returned to Fortress Monroe. Wilmington was occupied by the Federal troops on the 22d of February.

83. Sherman having halted at Savannah only long

80. By what means were the Confederates enabled to destroy American merchantmen? What course did Semmes pursue? What was the fate of the *Alabama*?

81. How is Farragut's success in Mobile Bay spoken of? What was his achievement? Where is Mobile Bay? (p. 165.) Fort Morgan?

82. Where did the operations of 1865 begin? Give an account of the success achieved by Terry and Porter. What attempt had been previously made to reduce the fort? Where is Fort Fisher? (p. 174.)

83. When did Sherman move from Savannah? How did he compel the Confederates to evacuate Charleston? Give the account of his subsequent progress and successes.

enough to refit his army, was again in motion by the 1st of February. On the 17th he captured Columbia, compelling the Confederates, by this achievement, to evacuate Charleston. He entered North Carolina, fought and defeated Gen. Hardee on the 16th of March, and, four days later, gained a victory over Gen. J. E. Johnston.

84. On the 29th of March the final movement of the national forces, which Gen. Grant had gathered around Richmond, commenced; and, after ten days' marching and fighting, the campaign was ended. On the 3d of April, both Petersburg and Richmond were occupied by the nation's victorious troops. The retreating troops were hotly pursued by Sheridan, and, on the 9th, Lee, overtaken and surrounded, surrendered to Grant near Appomattox Court House. From this period the history of the war is but a record of national successes in the surrender of the several remaining Confederate commanders.

85. The hearts of the loyal people were throbbing with joy because of the triumph so long struggled for, but this feeling was suddenly turned into mourning. In less than a week after Lee's surrender, President Lincoln was assassinated by a desperado acting in sympathy with the Confederate cause. He died on the following morning, April 15th.

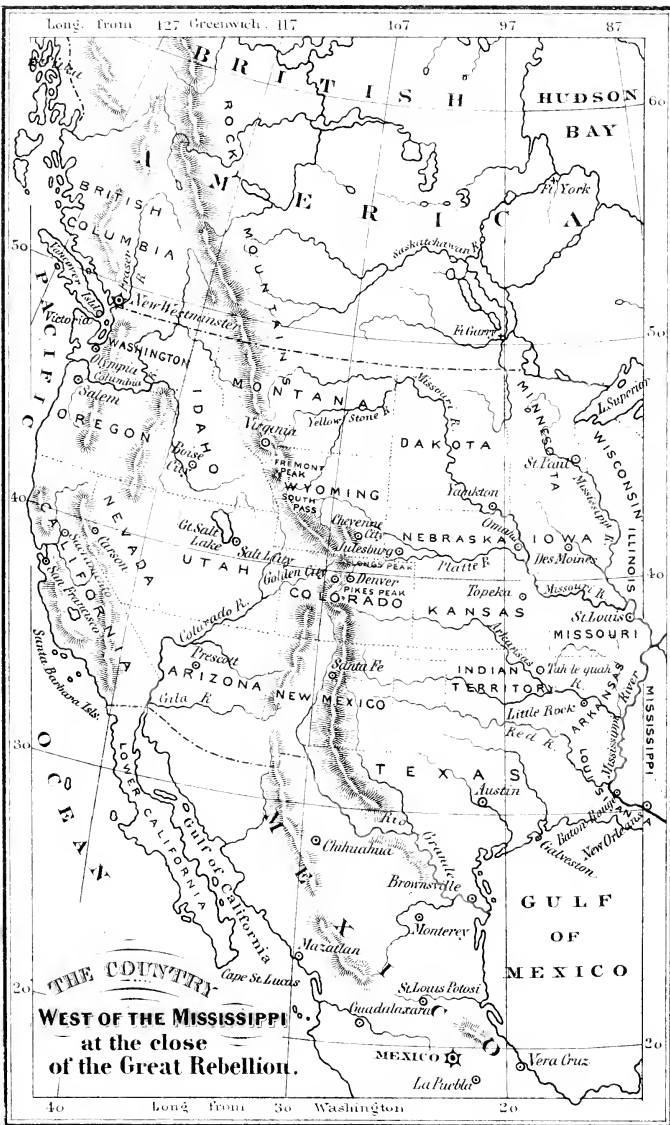
86. JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION.—The vice-president, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, thereupon became president, retaining the cabinet of his predecessor. The assassin of the lamented president eluded pursuit until the 26th, when, having been tracked to his hiding-place and refusing to surrender, he was shot. Jefferson Davis, after

84. When did the final movement of the national forces commence? Give an account of the ten days' campaign. When, where, and to whom did Lee surrender? To whom did Johnston surrender? *Ans.* Sherman.

85. How were the people's rejoicings turned into sorrow? When did President Lincoln die?

86. Who, then, became president? What was the fate of the person who shot Lincoln? What is said of Jefferson Davis?

PROGRESSIVE MAPS, N° 4.





abandoning Richmond, fled to Georgia, where he was captured. He was then conveyed a prisoner to Fortress Monroe.

87. On the 29th of April, President Johnson issued a proclamation removing restrictions on commerce in the South ; and, a month later, he addressed a proclamation of amnesty to all those who had been concerned in the rebellion, excepting certain specified classes of persons. A resolution of Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, having been approved by three-fourths of the states, slavery was declared constitutionally abolished on the 18th of December.

88. The national debt, at the close of 1865, amounted to about two billions seven hundred millions of dollars. To raise the enormous sums required during the war, the government had offered loans which were freely taken ; the duty on importations was increased ; taxes were imposed on incomes and manufactures ; and revenue stamps were required to be placed upon bonds and other documents.

89. In March, 1865, Congress passed an act known as the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. By the term freedmen were meant all the colored people of the South, who, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, were slaves ; but who had afterward been declared free by proclamation of the president. The bill had for its object the supervision and relief of freedmen and loyal refugees. A second bill, amending and continuing in force the first, although vetoed by the president, was passed in July, 1866.

87. What proclamation in relation to commerce did Johnson issue ? What other proclamation did he issue ? What was done in relation to the abolition of slavery ?

88. What did the national debt amount to at the close of 1865 ? How had the government procured money during the war ?

89. When was the Freedmen's Bureau Bill passed ? Who were meant by the term freedmen ? What was the object of the Bill ? What is said of the second Freedmen's Bureau Bill ?

90. It soon became evident that Congress and President Johnson were at variance on the subject of "Reconstructing the Union," the former being opposed to the restoration of the late insurgent states to their former political standing, until certain guarantees of protection should be extended to the colored population, and other conditions complied with by the states. A Reconstruction Act was, however, passed by Congress, notwithstanding the veto of the President, March 2d, 1867, and two Supplementary Reconstruction Acts were also passed, in like manner.

91. In March, of the same year, a bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices was passed over the president's veto. By this bill it is declared that persons holding, or appointed to, any civil office, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been, in like manner, appointed and duly qualified. This is known as the *Tenure-of-Office Bill*.

92. During the year 1867, Nebraska was admitted into the Union, and the territorial possessions of the United States were very much enlarged by the addition of Alaska, formerly known as Russian America. This vast tract of land was purchased of Russia, the price agreed to be paid being \$7,200,000, in gold.

93. In August, 1867, the president suspended Mr. Stanton, the secretary of war, from office, because, "upon important questions, the views of the secretary differed from his own." Gen. Grant was appointed to discharge the duties of the office. In December, the president notified

90. What soon became evident as between Congress and the president? What position did Congress take? What is said of the Reconstruction Bill? Of the two Supplementary Acts?

91. State what you can in relation to the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

92. What is said of the admission of Nebraska? What is said of Alaska?

93. From what office was Mr. Stanton suspended? By whom was the suspension made? Why was it made? What course, in relation to the matter,

the Senate of the change he had made, and of his reasons for so doing. The Senate having duly considered the reasons, passed a resolution of non-concurrence in the suspension; and, thereupon, January 13th, 1868, Mr. Stanton resumed the exercise of the duties of secretary of war.

94. On the 21st of February, the president sent a message to the Senate, declaring that he had removed Mr. Stanton from office, and had placed Gen. Lorenzo Thomas in his stead until a successor should be appointed. This produced great excitement in both houses of Congress. The Senate passed a resolution notifying the president "that, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, he had no power to remove the secretary of war and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office."

95. On the 24th, a resolution, impeaching President Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors, was adopted by the House of Representatives. In accordance therewith, nine articles of impeachment, prepared by a committee of the House, were, on the 2d of March, adopted; and seven managers were thereupon selected from among the members of the House, to conduct the impeachment before the Senate.

96. Two more articles of impeachment having been added, in which the president was charged with declaring that Congress, as then constituted, was an illegal body, the trial was begun on the 30th of March. On the 16th of May a verdict of acquittal was declared on the eleventh article; and, ten days after, a like verdict was rendered on two other articles. On the same day, May 26th, Mr. Stanton resigned his position as secretary of war.

did the president afterward take? What course and action did the Senate take? What course did Mr. Stanton take?

94. What course did the president take in the following February? What was the effect in Congress? What resolution did the Senate pass?

95. What resolution was afterward adopted by the House of Representatives? What subsequent action was taken by the House?

CHRONOLOGICAL RECAPITULATION.

1857. James Buchanan was inaugurated president.....March 4.
 1858. Minnesota was admitted into the Union.....May 11.
 1859. Oregon was admitted into the Union.....Feb. 14.
 John Brown made a raid into Virginia.....Oct. 16.
 1860. South Carolina passed a secession ordinance.....Dec. 20.
 Anderson withdrew from Ft. Moultrie to Ft. Sumter. Dec. 26.
 1861. Mississippi (Jan. 9), Florida (Jan. 10), Alabama (Jan.
 11), Georgia (Jan. 19), Louisiana (Jan. 26), Texas
 (Feb. 1), Virginia (April 17), Arkansas (May 6), Ten-
 nessee (May 7), and North Carolina (May 20), passed
 secession ordinances.
 Kansas was admitted into the UnionJan. 29.
 The "Southern Confederacy" was formed.....Feb.
 Davis became "President of the Confederacy".....Feb. 18.
 Lincoln was inaugurated president of the U. States...Mar. 4.
 The Confederates attacked Fort SumterApril 12, 13.
 President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops.....April 15.
 Davis offered letters of marque and reprisal.....April 17.
 Lincoln proclaimed a blockade of Southern ports...April 19.
 Volunteer troops were attacked in Baltimore.....April 19.
 England (May 13), France (June 10), Spain (June 17),
 and Portugal (July 29), acknowledged the insur-
 gent states as belligerents.
 The Confederates were routed at PhilippiJune 3.
 Union troops were repulsed at Big Bethel.....June 10.
 The Confederates were routed at Booneville.....June 17.
 The United States Congress met in extra session.....July 4.
 The Confederates were victorious at Carthage.....July 5.
 The Confederates were routed at Rich Mountain...July 11.
 The Union army was routed at Bull Run.....July 21.
 The Confederates gained a victory at Wilson's Creek. Aug. 10.
 A Union force captured the forts at Hatteras Inlet...Aug. 29.
 Lexington, Mo., was surrendered to the Confederates. Sep. 20.
 The Confederates gained a victory at Ball's Bluff...Oct. 21.
 A Union force captured forts at Port Royal entrance. Nov. 7.
 The Confederates were victorious at Belmont..... Nov. 7.

1861. Mason and Slidell were taken from a Br. steamer. . . . Nov. 8.
 1862. The Confederates were defeated at Mill Spring. . . . Jan. 19.
 Fort Henry was captured by a fleet of U. S. gunboats. Feb. 6.
 A Union force captured Roanoke Island. . . . Feb. 8.
 Fort Donelson was captured by the Unionists. . . . Feb. 16.
 The Confederates were defeated at Pea Ridge. . . . March 8.
 The Merrimac destroyed two U. S. vessels. . . . Mar. 8.
 Engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac. . . March 9.
 The Unionists captured Newbern. . . . March 14.
 The Confederates were defeated at Winchester. . . March 23.
 The Unionists gained a victory at Shiloh. . . . April 7.
 Island No. 10 was captured by the Unionists. . . . April 7.
 Fort Pulaski was surrendered to the Unionists. . . April 11.
 New Orleans was captured by the Unionists. . . . April 25.
 The Confederates retreated from Williamsburg. . . May 5.
 The battle of Fair Oaks was fought. . . . May 31, June 1.
 Memphis surrendered to the Unionists. . . . June 6.
 "The Seven days' contest before Richmond". . June 25-July 1.
 The battle of Cedar Mountain was fought. . . . Aug. 9.
 Battles between Manassas and Washington. . . Aug. 23-30.
 The Confederates were victorious at Richmond, Ky. Aug. 30.
 The Confederates, under Lee, invaded Maryland. . . Sept. 5.
 Lee's army was defeated at South Mountain. . . . Sept. 14.
 Harper's Ferry surrendered to the Confederates. . . Sept. 15.
 Lee's army was defeated at Antietam. . . . Sept. 17.
 The Unionists were victorious at Iuka. . . . Sept. 19.
 The Confederates were repulsed at Corinth. . . . Oct. 4.
 The Unionists gained the battle of Perryville. . . Oct. 8.
 The Confederates gained a victory at Fredericksburg. Dec. 13.
 1863. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. . . Jan. 1.
 The Confederates captured Galveston. . . . Jan. 1.
 The Unionists gained a victory at Murfreesboro. . . Jan. 2.
 The Unionists captured Arkansas Post. . . . Jan. 11.
 The Confederates were defeated at Port Gibson. . . May 1.
 The Unionists were defeated at Chancellorsville. . . May 3.
 West Virginia was admitted into the Union. . . June 20.
 Lee made his second invasion of Maryland. . . . June 21.
 The Union army was victorious at Gettysburg. . . July 3.
 Vicksburg was surrendered to the Unionists. . . . July 4.
 Port Hudson was surrendered to the Unionists. . . July 8.
 The great riot in New York occurred. . . . July 13-16.

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1863. Morgan made a raid into Indiana and Ohio.....July.
 The Confederates were victorious at Chickamauga...Sept. 20.
 The Unionists gained a victory at Chattanooga.....Nov. 25.
 The Confederates were repulsed before Knoxville...Nov. 29.
1864. The Unionists were defeated at Olustee.....Feb. 20.
 Grant was appointed Lieutenant-General.....March 3.
 Grant was appointed to command the U. S. armies...Mar. 12.
 The Red River Expedition was made.....March and April.
 The Confederates captured Fort Pillow.....April 12.
 The Army of the Potomac began a forward movement...May 3.
 The battle of the Wilderness was fought.....May 5, 6.
 Sherman began his march against Atlanta.....May 7.
 The battles near Spottsylvania were foughtMay 9-21.
 The Unionists were routed near New Market.....May 15.
 The Confederates were defeated at Piedmont.....June 5.
 The Kearsarge met and sunk the Alabama.....June 19.
 The Confederates, under Early, invaded Maryland...July 4.
 The Confederates gained a victory at the Monocacy...July 9.
 Sherman gained victories before Atlanta.....July 20, 22, 28.
 Chambersburg was sacked and partly burned.....July 30.
 The Unionists exploded a mine before Petersburg...July 30.
 The Unionists gained a victory in Mobile Bay.....Aug. 5.
 Sherman captured Atlanta.....Sept. 2.
 The Confederates were defeated at Winchester.....Sept. 19.
 The Confederates were routed at Fisher's Hill.....Sept. 22.
 The Unionists were victorious at Cedar Creek.....Oct. 19.
 Nevada was admitted into the Union.....Oct. 31.
 The Confederates were repulsed at Franklin.....Nov. 30.
 The Unionists gained a victory at Nashville.....Dec. 16.
 Savannah was occupied by Sherman's army.....Dec. 21.
1865. Union troops and fleet captured Fort Fisher.....Jan. 15.
 Sherman captured Columbia.....Feb. 17.
 Charleston was occupied by Union troops.....Feb. 18.
 Wilmington was captured by Union troops.....Feb. 22.
 The Freedmen's Bureau Bill became a lawMarch 3.
 The Unionists were victorious at Averysboro....March 16.
 The Confederates were routed at Bentonville....March 20.
 Union troops occupied Petersburg and Richmond...April 3.
 Lee surrendered to Grant.....April 9.
 President Lincoln was assassinated.....April 14.
 Andrew Johnson was inaugurated presidentApril 15.

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1865. Gen. J. E. Johnston surrendered to Sherman... April 26
Jefferson Davis was captured. May 10.
Slavery was declared constitutionally abolished ... Dec. 18.
1866. Congress passed 2d F's Bureau Bill over veto July 16.
1867. Nebraska was admitted into the Union... March 1.
Congress passed Reconstruction Bill over veto... March 2.
Congress passed Tenure-of-Office Bill over veto... March 2.
Alaska was purchased for \$7,200,000 June 20.
President Johnson suspended Stanton from office... Aug. 12.
1868. The Senate non-concurred in Stanton's suspension... Jan. 13.
The president declared Thomas in Stanton's place... Feb. 21.
The House of Representatives impeached the president. Feb. 24.
The president's trial was commenced in the Senate. Mar. 30.
He was acquitted on the eleventh article..... May 16.
He was acquitted on two other articles..... May 26.
Stanton resigned as secretary of war..... May 26.

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QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED FROM THE TABLES ON PAGE 193.

1. How many presidents of the United States have there been?—2. Give their names in the order of their succession.—3. How many and which of them served two terms each?—4. Which of them died while in office? (141, 151, 182.)—5. By whom were they succeeded in office?—6. How many states belonged to the Union when Washington was inaugurated in 1789? (Appendix, p. 11.)—7. When did North Carolina and Rhode Island adopt the Constitution of the United States? (Ap., p. 11.)—8. Name the thirteen original states in the order of their settlement.—9. Name them in their geographical order, beginning with the one most north-easterly.—10. How many states belonged to the Union at the close of Washington's administration?—11. Give the names of the three new states, with the dates of their admission into the Union.—12. What addition was made to the Union during Jefferson's administration?—13. What, during Madison's administration?—14. What, during Monroe's?—15. What, during Jackson's?—16. What, during Tyler's?—17. What, during Polk's?—18. What, during Fillmore's?—19. What, during Buchanan's?—20. What, during Lincoln's?—21. What, during Johnson's?—22. Name the administrations during which no states were admitted to the Union.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO.	PRESIDENTS.	RESIDENCE.	INAUGURATED.	VICE-PRESIDENTS.
1.	George Washington	Virginia	April 30, 1789	John Adams.
2.	John Adams	Massachusetts ..	March 4, 1797	Thomas Jefferson.
3.	Thomas Jefferson...	Virginia	March 4, 1801	Aaron Burr.
4.	James Madison	Virginia	March 4, 1809	George Clinton.
5.	James Monroe	Virginia	March 4, 1817	Elbridge Gerry.
6.	John Q. Adams	Massachusetts ..	March 4, 1825	Daniel D. Tompkins.
7.	Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	March 4, 1829	John C. Calhoun.
8.	Martin Van Buren	New York.....	March 4, 1837	John C. Calhoun.
9.	William H. Harrison.	Ohio	March 4, 1841	Martin Van Buren.
10.	John Tyler	Virginia	April 6, 1841	Richard M. Johnson.
11.	James K. Polk	Tennessee	March 4, 1845	John Tyler.
12.	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana.....	March 5, 1849	George M. Dallas.
13.	Millard Fillmore	New York.....	July 10, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
14.	Franklin Pierce.....	New Hampshire ..	March 4, 1853	William R. King.
15.	James Buchanan	Pennsylvania ..	March 4, 1857	John C. Breckinridge.
16.	Abraham Lincoln.....	Illinois.....	March 4, 1861	Hannibal Hamlin.
17.	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	April 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.

SETTLEMENT AND ADMISSION OF THE STATES.

STATES.	SETTLED.			ADMIT'D	DURING WHOSE AD- MINISTRA- TION.
	When.	Where.	By whom.		
Virginia	1607	Jamestown	English	The 13 original States.	
New York	1614	New York	Dutch		
Massachusetts	1620	Plymouth	English		
New Hampshire	1623	Little Harbor.....	English		
Connecticut	1633	Windsor	English		
Maryland	1634	St. Mary's	English		
Rhode Island	1636	Providence	English		
Delaware	1638	Wilmington	Swedes		
North Carolina	1650	Chowan River	English		
New Jersey	1664	Elizabeth	Dutch		
South Carolina	1670	Ashley River	English		
Pennsylvania	1682	Philadelphia	English		
Georgia	1733	Savannah	English		
Vermont	1724	Fort Dummer.....	English	1791	Washington.
Kentucky	1775	Boonesboro	English	1792	
Tennessee	1757	Fort Loudon.....	English	1796	Jefferson.
Ohio	1788	Marietta	English	1802	
Louisiana	1699	Iberville	French	1812	Madison.
Indiana	1730	Vincennes	French	1816	
Mississippi	1716	Natchez	French	1817	Monroe.
Illinois	1720	Kaskaskia	French	1818	
Alabama	1711	Mobile	French	1819	Jackson.
Maine	1625	Bristol	French	1820	
Missouri	1764	St. Louis	French	1821	Tyler.
Arkansas	1685	Arkansas Post ..	French	1836	
Michigan	1670	Detroit	French	1837	Polk.
Florida	1565	St. Augustine	Spaniards	1845	
Texas	1692	San Antonio	Spaniards	1845	Fillmore.
Iowa	1833	Burlington	English	1846	
Wisconsin	1669	Green Bay	French	1848	Buchanan.
California	1769	San Diego	Spaniards	1850	
Minnesota	1846	St. Paul	Americans	1858	Lincoln.
Oregon	1811	Astoria	Americans	1859	
Kansas			Americans	1861	Johnson.
West Virginia			English	1863	
Nevada			Americans	1864	
Nebraska				1867	

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, July 4th, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not

be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:—

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury :

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies :

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments :

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms ; our repeated peti-

tions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed. and signed by the following members •

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.

Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island.

Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New York.

William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.

Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.

Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,
James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

Delaware.

Cæsar Rodney,
George Read,
Thomas M'Kean.

Maryland.

Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,

Charles Carroll, of Car-
rollton.

Virginia.

George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,
Thomas Nelson, jun.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.

William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

South Carolina.

Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, jun.,
Thomas Lynch, jun.,
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.

Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

THE CONSTITUTION

OF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. ORIGIN OF THE CONSTITUTION.—When the Revolutionary struggle commenced, there were three forms of colonial government in force among the colonies, namely: the provincial or royal, the proprietary, and the charter. The provisional or royal government was under the control of a governor, who, appointed by the king, administered affairs according to instructions from his royal master. The colonies of this class were New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

2. The proprietary government was under the control of one or more proprietors, who derived their authority by grant and privileges conferred by the king. Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland were subject to the proprietary rule. The charter government secured certain political rights to the people by royal charter. Of this class were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

3. On the 11th of June, 1776, Congress resolved that a committee should be appointed to prepare a form of con-

1. What forms of government existed among the colonies previous to the Revolution? What was the provincial or royal government? Which of the colonies were provincial or royal?

2. What was the proprietary government? Give the names of the colonies that were subjected to the proprietary rule? What was the charter government? Which of the colonies had charters?

federation, to be entered into by the colonies. On the 12th of July following, this committee, consisting of one from each state, reported a draft of Articles of Confederation. The Report was considered and debated from time to time until the 15th of November, 1777, when, with some amendments, it was adopted.

4. These Articles of Confederation were ratified in 1778 by all the states except Delaware and Maryland, and by Delaware in 1779; but, in consequence of the delay on the part of Maryland, they did not go into effect until the 1st of March, 1781, the day on which they were signed by the delegates from that state.

5. It was soon found that the Articles of Confederation were not adequate to the wants of the government. They were deficient as regards the regulation of commerce, the settling of controversies between the states, the making of treaties with foreign nations, and especially so in not conferring the necessary power upon Congress to liquidate the debts incurred during the war.

6. Consequently, a convention of delegates from all the states, except Rhode Island, met at Philadelphia, in May, 1787, for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation; but it was thought best by a majority of the delegates to adopt an entirely new form of government, instead of making any attempts to amend the defective one then in existence. Accordingly, on the 17th of September, 1787, after four months' deliberation, the present Constitution,—except some changes which were made in after years,—was adopted by the Convention.

3. What resolution was first adopted in Congress in relation to a form of confederation? Give the subsequent history of the measure.

4. When did the states ratify the Articles of Confederation? When did the Articles of Confederation go into effect?

5. What was soon ascertained with reference to the Articles of Confederation? In what respects were they deficient?

6. What convention was held in May, 1787? What was done by the convention?

7. The new Constitution was submitted to the people, who, in the newspapers, legislative halls, and elsewhere, discussed it with earnestness and thoroughness; the ratification of nine states being requisite before it could go into effect. It met with considerable opposition; but after it had been adopted by all the states, except North Carolina and Rhode Island, it went into operation, March 4th, 1789.

THE CONSTITUTION WAS ADOPTED AS FOLLOWS:

By Delaware, on the 7th of December	1787
Pennsylvania, on the 12th of December	1787
New Jersey, on the 18th of December	1787
Georgia, on the 2d of January	1788
Connecticut, on the 9th of January	1788
Massachusetts, on the 6th of February	1788
Maryland, on the 28th of April	1788
South Carolina, on the 23d of May	1788
New Hampshire, on the 21st of June	1788
Virginia, on the 26th of June	1788
New York, on the 26th of July	1788
North Carolina, on the 21st of November	1789
Rhode Island, on the 29th of May	1790

7. To whom was the Constitution submitted? Where was it discussed? How many states were required to ratify it before it could go into effect? When did it go into operation? Which of the states had adopted it at that time?

THE CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

1st Clause. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the peo-

PREAMBLE.—What is the introductory part of the Constitution called? What is the object of the preamble? *Ans.* To state the purposes of the Constitution. How many and what purposes are stated in the preamble? By whom was the Constitution ordained and established? Recite the preamble. How many and what departments of government are established under the Constitution? *Ans.* Three: the legislative, the judicial, and the executive. What is the legislative department? *Ans.* The power that enacts the laws. What is the executive department? *Ans.* The power that enforces the laws. What is the judicial department? *Ans.* The power that interprets the laws.

ARTICLE I.—*Sec. 1.* Of what does Article first of the Constitution treat? In whom is the legislative power vested? Of how many and what branches does Congress consist?

ple of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2d Clause. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3d Clause. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five,

SEC. II.—*1st Clause.*—By whom are the representatives chosen? How often are they chosen? What qualifications are requisite for electors of representatives? What is an elector? *Ans.* One who has the right to vote in choosing an officer.

2d Clause.—How old must a person be before he can be a representative? How long must he have been a citizen of the United States? What is the requisite in regard to his habitation? Now name the three qualifications requisite for a representative.

3d Clause.—How are representatives and direct taxes apportioned among the states? How are the respective numbers of the representative population of the several states to be determined? What provision is made in regard to Indians? What was meant by "all other persons?" *Ans.* Slaves. When was the first census or enumeration to be made? How often thereafter is the census to be made? How many inhabitants at least are required for one representative? If a state should not have that number, what is the law? Was the first representation in Congress based upon the actual population of the several states? Which state at first sent the greatest number of representatives? Which two states sent the smallest number? Of how many members did the first House of Representatives consist? Of how many does the present House consist? (228.)

New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4th Clause. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5th Clause. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1st Clause. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2d Clause. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resigna-

4th Clause.—How are vacancies in the representation of a state to be filled?

5th Clause.—By whom is the speaker of the House of Representatives chosen? By whom are the other officers of the House chosen? What sole power has the House? What is meant by impeachment? *Ans.* An accusation against a public officer, charging him with misconduct in the discharge of his official duties.

SEC. III.—*1st Clause.*—Of whom is the Senate composed? By whom are the senators chosen? For how long a period are they chosen? How does the mode of electing a senator differ from that of a representative? *Ans.* A senator of the United States is chosen by the legislature of his state; a representative is chosen by the people. How do their terms of office differ? *Ans.* A senator is chosen for six years; a representative for only two. How many votes is each senator entitled to? Have the large states any more senators than the small ones?

2d Clause.—Into how many classes were the senators at first divided? In what order were their seats of office vacated? What proportion of the Senate is elected every second year? How often is one-third elected? When may the executive of a state fill a vacancy in the Senate? For how long a time does a senator so appointed hold his office? How is the vacancy then filled? Now state how vacancies in the Senate are filled.

tion, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3d Clause. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4th Clause. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5th Clause. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6th Clause. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall all be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief-justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7th Clause. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust,

3d Clause.—How old must a person be before he can be a senator? How long must he have been a citizen of the United States? What is required of him in regard to residence? Now name the three requisites for a senator. How do they differ from those of a representative? (See page 13.)

4th Clause.—Who is president of the Senate? When only is he entitled to vote?

5th Clause.—What officers are chosen by the Senate? What is meant by a "president pro tempore?" *Ans.* One chosen only for the time being. When does the Senate choose a "president pro tempore?"

6th Clause.—What sole power has the Senate? What sole power has the House? (See page 14.) Under what solemnity does the Senate sit for the trial of impeachments? When does the chief-justice preside in the Senate? Who presides when the president of the United States is tried? What proportion of the Senate is necessary to a conviction?

7th Clause.—How far may judgment extend in cases of impeachment? To what is the convicted party further liable?

or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

1st Clause. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2d Clause. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1st Clause. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2d Clause. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3d Clause. Each house shall keep a journal of its pro-

SEC. IV.—*1st Clause.*—What is prescribed by each state legislature in regard to elections for senators and representatives? What power has Congress over such regulations?

2d Clause.—How often does Congress assemble? On what day is it prescribed that the meeting shall take place? May a different day be appointed? How?

SEC. V.—*1st Clause.*—Of what is each house constituted the judge? What proportion constitutes a quorum? What is meant by a quorum? *Ans.* A sufficient number to do business. What power do a smaller number possess as regards adjourning? What else may they do as regards absentees?

2d Clause.—What power has each house over the rules of its proceedings? What power does each house possess for enforcing its rules?

3d Clause.—What is required of each house, in respect to keeping a journal? How is publicity given to the proceedings of Congress? What part of its journal may either house withhold from publication?

When shall the yeas and nays be entered on the journal?

ceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4th Clause. Neither house, during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1st Clause. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2d Clause. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person

4th Clause.—For what length of time may either house adjourn without the consent of the other? How is each house restricted as regards the place to which it may adjourn?

SEC. VI.—*1st Clause.*—Are members of Congress compensated for their services? How is the compensation determined? Are members of Congress paid by their states respectively, or by the general government? *Ans.* They are compensated by the general government, out of the treasury of the United States. What personal privileges are members of Congress entitled to? What are the three exceptions to the general privilege that the Constitution allows to Congressmen? In what does treason consist? (See p. 32.) What is felony? *Ans.* A crime punishable with death. What is meant by a breach of the peace? *Ans.* A violation of the public order. For what are members of Congress not to be questioned?

2d Clause.—To what offices cannot members of Congress be elected? Suppose that a person holds an office under the United States, what then?

holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.

1st Clause. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2d Clause. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he

SEC. 7.—*1st Clause.*—In which branch of Congress must all bills for raising revenue originate? What power has the Senate over such bills?

2d Clause.—After a bill has passed both houses of Congress, what must be done with it? What must the president do with the bill? What is the president's act of objecting to a bill called? *Ans.* A veto. Why was the veto power given to the president? *Ans.* To enable him to protect the executive department of the government against the encroachments of the legislature; also with a view to greater security against the enactment of improper laws. When the president vetoes a bill, what is the duty of the house to which it is sent? When is the bill sent to the other house? What accompanies the bill to the other house? Then what does that other house do with the bill? If two-thirds approve of the bill, what then? Now state how a bill may become a law, notwithstanding the veto of the president? When the two houses reconsider a vetoed bill, how do they determine the votes? What record of names is imperative? State how a bill may become law, even though the president has neither signed nor vetoed it. In what case does a bill fail to become a law, though it has passed both houses of Congress, and is not vetoed?

had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3d Clause. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power—

1st Clause. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2d Clause. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3d Clause. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

3d Clause.—What is necessary to be done with orders, resolutions, and votes, requiring the concurrence of both houses before they can take effect? What is the object of the provision? *Ans.* If it were not for the provision, Congress might pass laws, calling them orders or resolutions, and thus evade the president's veto. When the president vetoes an order, resolution, or vote, what course does it take? In what case, requiring the concurrent action of both houses, has the president no veto power?

Sec. VIII.—1st Clause.—What power has Congress in regard to taxes, duties, imposts, and excises? What are taxes? *Ans.* Contributions of money exacted by government from individuals, for public purposes. How many kinds of taxes are there? *Ans.* Two; direct and indirect. What are direct taxes? *Ans.* Taxes laid directly on the person or property of individuals. What are indirect taxes? *Ans.* Taxes laid on the importation, exportation, and consumption of goods. What are duties? *Ans.* Taxes on the importation or exportation of goods. What are imposts? *Ans.* Taxes on goods imported. What are excises? *Ans.* Taxes on goods produced or manufactured in the country.

2d Clause.—What power has Congress in regard to borrowing money?

3d Clause.—What in regard to regulating commerce?

4th Clause. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5th Clause. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6th Clause. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7th Clause. To establish post-offices and post-roads;

8th Clause. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9th Clause. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10th Clause. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

11th Clause. To declare war, grant letters of marque

4th Clause.—What in regard to a rule of naturalization? What is meant by naturalization? *Ans.* The act by which a foreigner becomes a citizen of the United States. How long must a person reside in the United States before he can be naturalized? *Ans.* Five years. What power has Congress in regard to bankruptcies? What is meant by bankruptcies? *Ans.* A person is a bankrupt when he is unable to pay his just debts.

5th Clause.—What power has Congress in regard to coining money? What, in regard to the value of money? What, in regard to foreign coins? What, in regard to weights and measures.

6th Clause.—What power has Congress in regard to counterfeiting?

7th Clause.—What power has Congress in regard to post-offices and post-roads?

8th Clause.—In what way may Congress promote the progress of science and arts? For how long a time is the author of a book entitled to the exclusive right of publishing it? *Ans.* Twenty-eight years? What is the right called? *Ans.* A copyright. May a copyright be renewed? *Ans.* At the expiration of the twenty-eight years, it may be renewed for the further period of fourteen years. For how long a time is the inventor of a machine entitled to the exclusive right of manufacturing it? *Ans.* Fourteen years. What is the right called? A patent right. Can a patent right be extended? *Ans.* The commissioner of patents is authorized, at the end of the fourteen years, to extend the right for the further period of seven years.

9th Clause.—What power has Congress in regard to judicial tribunals?

10th Clause.—What, in regard to piracies, felonies, etc.? What is piracy? *Ans.* Robbery on the high seas? What is meant by the term "high seas?" *Ans.* All the waters of the ocean beyond the boundaries of low-water mark.

11th Clause.—What power has Congress in regard to declaring war? What, in regard to "letters of marque and reprisal?" What are letters of marque and

and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

12th Clause. To raise and support armies ; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

13th Clause. To provide and maintain a navy ;

14th Clause. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

15th Clause. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

16th Clause. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

17th Clause. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the gov-

reprisal ? *Ans.* Commissions granted by the government to individuals, authorizing them to prey upon the commerce of another nation. What power has Congress in regard to rules concerning captures ?

12th Clause.—What power has Congress in regard to armies. In what way is such power restricted ?

13th Clause.—What power has Congress in regard to a navy ?

14th Clause.—What power in regard to the government of the land and naval forces ?

15th Clause.—What power in regard to calling forth the militia, etc. ?

16th Clause.—What power in regard to organizing armies, and disciplining the militia ? What, in regard to governing the militia ? What reservations are secured to the respective states ?

17th Clause.—What power has Congress in regard to the seat of government, and to places purchased for certain purposes set forth ? What is the district occupied as the seat of government called ? *Ans.* *The District of Columbia.* How large was the District of Columbia originally ? *Ans.* Ten square miles. From what states had it been derived ? *Ans.* By cession from the states of Maryland and Virginia ? Is the District of Columbia at present ten miles square ? *Ans.* The portion derived from Virginia having been ceded back to that state, in 1846, the District is now confined to the Maryland side of the Potomac. What consent is requisite before the United States can acquire property in a state for the erection of forts, magazines, etc.

ernment of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—and

18th Clause. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1st Clause. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2d Clause. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3d Clause. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

18th Clause.—What general powers are conferred upon Congress in regard to making laws?

Sec. IX.—1st Clause.—What restriction was imposed upon Congress in regard to the migration or importation of certain persons? Who were meant by “such persons”? *Ans.* Slaves. What was the great object of the clause? *Ans.* To enable Congress to put an end to the importation of slaves into the United States, after the year 1808. In what way was Congress left to restrain the importation without actually forbidding it? When was the importation actually prohibited? *Ans.* On the 1st of January, 1808.

2d Clause.—What is said of the writ of habeas corpus? What is a writ of habeas corpus? *Ans.* A written command from a judge or other magistrate, directing that the body of a certain person shall be brought before him. What is the object of the writ? *Ans.* To provide a means of redress for all manner of illegal imprisonment. Repeat the clause in relation to the writ of habeas corpus. In what cases may the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended?

3d Clause.—What is said of bills of attainder or ex post facto laws? What is a bill of attainder? *Ans.* An act of the legislature inflicting the punishment of death, without trial, upon persons supposed to be guilty of high crimes. What is an ex post facto law? *Ans.* A law which renders an act punishable which was not punishable at the time of its commission.

4th Clause. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5th Clause. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

6th Clause. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7th Clause. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8th Clause. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X.

1st Clause. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but

4th Clause.—In what way may Congress lay a capitation or other direct tax? What is meant by a capitation tax? *Ans.* A direct tax upon individuals. How is the census to be taken? (See p. 13.)

5th Clause.—What prohibition is imposed upon Congress in relation to articles exported from any state?

6th Clause.—What preference is forbidden in relation to a regulation of commerce or revenue? What freedom have vessels that are bound from one state to another?

7th Clause.—Under what circumstances only can money be drawn from the national treasury? What publication must be made in regard to receipts and expenditures of all public money?

8th Clause.—What is said in the Constitution about titles of nobility? What is said of officeholders accepting presents, etc.? Under what circumstances may an officeholder accept a present? Repeat the clause relating to titles and presents.

SEC. X.—*1st Clause.*—What prohibition is placed upon the several states

gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2d Clause. No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3d Clause. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

as regards treaties, alliances, or confederations? What, as regards letters of marque and reprisal? What, as regards the coining of money? What, as regards bills of credit? What is meant by bills of credit? *Ans.* Bills of credit, within the meaning of the Constitution, are bills intended to circulate as money among the people. What is constituted a legal tender in payment of debt? What prohibition is placed upon individual states, in regard to a bill of attainder? What, in regard to an ex post facto law? What, in regard to a law impairing the obligation of contracts? What, in regard to a title of nobility? Recite the clause just considered.

2d Clause.—What prohibition are individual states under, as regards imposts or duties? In what case only may a state lay any imposts or duties? What are inspection laws? *Ans.* Laws requiring certain articles of commerce to be examined by officers called inspectors. What disposition must be made of the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state? What are the inspection laws of individual states as regards imports or exports subject to?

3d Clause.—What prohibitions are individual states under as to the laying of a duty of tonnage? What is a duty of tonnage? *Ans.* A tax laid on vessels at a certain rate per ton. What prohibition are individual states under as to the keeping of troops? What, as to the keeping of ships of war? What, as to an agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power? What, as to engaging in war? Under what circumstances then may a state engage in war?

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

1st Clause. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows.

2d Clause. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

THE TWELFTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

1st Clause. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their bal-

ARTICLE II.—SEC. I.—*1st Clause.*—Of what does Article II. of the Constitution treat? In whom is the executive power of the United States vested? What is the president's term of office? How often may a president be re-elected? *Ans.* The Constitution does not limit the number of terms for which a president may be re-elected. Who was the first president of the United States? (See table, p. 193.) For how many terms did Washington serve? Why was not Washington elected for a third term? *Ans.* At the close of his second term of office, he declined to be a candidate for a third term. What has been the effect of his declination? *Ans.* Washington's example in declining to be elected for a third term, has become a precedent by which subsequent presidents have been guided. How many and what presidents have served two terms each? (See table, p. 193.) Which has the longest term of office—the president, a senator, or a representative? What term has each? What is the vice-president's term of office? Who was the first vice-president of the United States? (See table, p. 193.) By whom are the president and vice-president chosen? *Ans.* The president and vice-president are not chosen by the people directly, but by electors.

2d Clause.—In what manner does each state appoint electors? What number of electors is each state entitled to? Who are prohibited from being electors?

The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution.—What has been done with the

lots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate;—the president of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted;—the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

original clause of the Constitution prescribing the proceedings to be taken to elect a president and vice-president? *Ans.* The original clause of the Constitution, prescribing the mode in which the president and vice-president were to be elected has been repealed, and its place supplied by the twelfth amendment to the Constitution. What is the history of the twelfth amendment? *Ans.* It was proposed in 1803, and declared adopted in 1804. Where do the electors for president and vice-president meet? In what way do they vote? What is prescribed respecting one of the persons for whom they shall not vote? How is it required that their ballots shall be made out? After voting, what lists are they required to prepare? What provision must be complied with, before the lists can pass out of their hands? After the lists are signed, certified, and sealed, to whom are they directed? To what place are they then transmitted? What does the president of the Senate do with the certi-

2d Clause. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the vice-president: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3d Clause. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

4th Clause. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5th Clause. No person except a natural-born citizen, or

ates? How is it determined who is elected president? Now describe the manner in which the electors choose a president. In the event of no choice being made by the electors, by whom is the president chosen? From how many and what candidates must the House of Representatives choose the president? In what way must the choice be made? How are the votes taken in choosing the president? How many votes is each state entitled to? How many is each entitled to, when voting by electors? In choosing the president by the House of Representatives, how many constitute a quorum? In such case, how many states are necessary to a choice? Whenever the right of choosing a president devolves upon the House of Representatives, till what time may the right be exercised? Now describe the manner in which the House of Representatives choose a president? In the event of both the electors and House of Representatives failing to choose a president, what takes place?

2d Clause.—Who shall be the vice-president? In the event of no person having a majority of electoral votes, by whom is the vice-president chosen? When choosing a vice-president, how many senators are requisite to a quorum? How many are necessary to a choice?

3d Clause.—Who are ineligible to the office of vice-president?

4th Clause.—What power has Congress over the time of choosing the electors? What as to the day on which the electors shall vote? In the event of Congress determining the day on which the electors shall give their votes, what sameness is prescribed? When are the electors chosen? *Ans.* On the Tuesday next after the first Monday, in the last November of each presidential term. Where do the electors meet to give their votes? *Ans.* In their respective states, at a place appointed by the legislature thereof, usually in the capital. When do the electors meet to give their votes? *Ans.* On the first Wednesday in the last December of each presidential term.

a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6th Clause. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7th Clause. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8th Clause. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

5th Clause.—What person, as regards his place of birth, cannot be eligible to the office of president? How old must a person be to be eligible to that office? How many years must a person, to be eligible to that office, have resided within the United States? Now state the legal qualifications of a president. Recite the clause relating to the qualifications.

6th Clause.—In what contingencies does the office of president devolve on the vice-president? What provision is made by the Constitution for the case of removal or death, etc., of the president? What provision is made by the Constitution for the case of removal or death, etc., of both president and vice-president? In the case of removal, etc., of both president and vice-president, what officer shall, by law of Congress, act as president? *Ans.* The president of the Senate, *pro tempore*, shall act as president. What is to be done, in case there is no president of the Senate? *Ans.* The speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as president. How long shall such officer continue to act?

7th Clause.—What does the Constitution provide as regards the compensation to be allowed to the president? What restriction is imposed, in regard to any other emolument? Recite the clause relating to the president's compensation. What is the salary of the president? *Ans.* \$25,000 a year, together with the use of the presidential mansion and its furniture. What is the salary of the vice-president? *Ans.* \$8,000 a year.

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION II.

1st Clause. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2d Clause. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment

8th Clause.—What does the president do, just before entering on the execution of his office? Repeat the oath or affirmation taken by the president.

SEC. II.—*1st Clause.* In what relation does the president stand toward the army and navy? When only can he command the militia? Whose opinions may he require in writing? Upon what subjects may he require the opinions? Is he bound to be guided by such opinions? *Ans.* He is not. What executive departments have been established by Congress? *Ans.* Six, namely: Of State, of the Navy, of War, of the Treasury, Post-office Department, and of the Interior. For what purpose were they established? *Ans.* To aid the president in the executive and administrative business of the government. How are the heads of the departments appointed? *Ans.* By the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate. How is the attorney-general appointed? *Ans.* In like manner as the heads of the departments. Of whom does the president's cabinet consist? *Ans.* Of the heads of the departments, and the attorney-general. What power has the president, in relation to reprieves and pardons? What is a reprieve? *Ans.* A limited suspension or delay of the execution of a sentence in a criminal case. With what exception is the president vested with the power to grant reprieves and pardons?

of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3d Clause. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.

The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

2d Clause.—What power has the president relative to treaties? In whom is the appointing power vested? What is the first step in making an appointment? What offices are enumerated, for which the president and Senate make appointments? What may Congress do in relation to the appointment of inferior officers?

3d Clause.—What vacancies can the president fill? When does such appointment expire?

SEC. III.—What information is the president required to give to Congress? What recommendations is he required to make? In what way are the recommendations made? *Ans.* By means of written messages. Was the reading of written messages always the practice? *Ans.* The first two presidents, Washington and Adams, used to meet Congress, and make their recommendations by addresses, which they read. Is Congress obliged to adopt the president's recommendations? *Ans.* It is not. When may the president convene both houses? May he convene only one house? When? When may the president adjourn Congress? What is the duty of the president respecting ambassadors, etc.? What is his duty respecting the execution of the laws? What is his duty respecting the granting of commissions?

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

1st Clause. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different

SEC. IV.—For what crimes may government officers be removed from office? How may the removal be effected?

ARTICLE III.—SEC. I.—Of what does Article III. of the Constitution treat? In what is the judicial power of the United States vested? How long do the judges hold their offices? What is established as to the compensation of the judges? How can the judges be removed from office? (See page 15.) How is the supreme court of the United States organized? *Ans.* It is composed of one chief-justice, and eight associate justices, any five of whom constitute a quorum. What is the salary of the chief-justice? *Ans.* \$6,500 a year. What is the salary of each associate justice? *Ans.* \$6,000 a year.

SEC. II.—*1st Clause.*—Name the first of the nine subjects in which the United States courts have jurisdiction. Name the second, concerning ambassadors, etc. Name the third, concerning certain jurisdiction. The fourth, concerning controversies with the United States. The fifth, concerning controversies between states. The sixth, concerning controversies between a state and citizens. The seventh, concerning controversies between citizens. The eighth, concerning controversies between citizens claiming lands. What is the last of the nine subjects?

states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2d Clause. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3d Clause. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.

1st Clause. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2d Clause. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason

2d Clause.—In what cases has the supreme court original jurisdiction? What is meant by original jurisdiction? *Ans.* That in which a suit originates or commences. What is meant by appellate jurisdiction? *Ans.* That in which the decision of an inferior court is taken on appeal.

3d Clause.—Before whom must the "trial of all crimes" be held? What cases are exceptions to the law? By whom are impeachments tried? (See page 15.) Where must the trial of a crime committed within a state be held? Where, when not committed within a state? Repeat the entire clause just considered.

SEC. III.—*1st Clause.*—In how many things does treason against the United States consist? What are the two things? What is necessary to a conviction of treason?

shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION I.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1st Clause. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2d Clause. A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3d Clause. No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be dis-

2d Clause.—What power has Congress relative to the punishment of treason? How does the Constitution limit the consequences of attainder? What is meant by attainder? *Ans.* Attainder means a staining, corruption, or rendering impure. What is meant by corruption of blood? *Ans.* By "corruption of blood" a person is disabled to inherit lands from an ancestor; nor can he either retain those in his possession, or transmit them by descent to his heirs.

ARTICLE IV.—SEC. I.—Of what does Article IV. treat? How are the public acts, etc., of the several states, to be treated in each state? How are they to be proved?

SEC. II.—*1st Clause.*—What privileges and immunities are the citizens of each state entitled to?

2d Clause.—What is said of persons charged with crime, fleeing into another state?

3d Clause.—What is said of persons escaping from service or labor? What persons were referred to in the third clause? *Ans.* Fugitive slaves and persons bound by indentures of apprenticeship.

charged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1st Clause. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

2d Clause. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-

SEC. III.—*1st Clause.*—By whom may new states be admitted into the Union? What is said of the formation of new states? How many states belonged to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution? (See pages 13-14.) How many belong to the Union now? (See table.)

2d Clause.—What power has Congress respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States? What construction as to claims is not to be put upon any part of the Constitution?

SEC. IV.—What guarantee does the Constitution make to the several states in respect to their form of government? In what two events are the United States bound to protect individual states?

ARTICLE V.—Of what does Article V. treat? In what two ways may amendments to the Constitution be proposed? What two ways are provided for rati-

thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1st Clause. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2d Clause. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding

3d Clause. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the

fixing amendments? What three restrictions upon the power of making amendments were originally imposed by the Constitution? Why have two of the restrictions lost their force? What do "the first and fourth clauses" referred to, declare? What permanent restriction upon the power of making amendments still exists in full force?

ARTICLE VI.—*1st Clause.*—What debts and engagements does the Constitution recognize?

2d Clause.—What is declared to be the supreme law of the land? By what are the judges in every state bound?

United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS,

PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

3d Clause.—Who, besides the judges, are bound to support the Constitution? In what way shall they be bound? What prohibition is made in regard to religious tests?

ARTICLE VII.—How many states were necessary to ratify the Constitution in order to its establishment?

AMENDMENTS.

Why were the first ten articles of amendments made? *Ans.* Because it was generally felt that the Constitution did not sufficiently protect the rights of the people. How may they, then, be regarded? *Ans.* As a declaration securing to the people and states certain rights beyond the possibility of being encroached upon by Congress. When were they proposed? *Ans.* In 1789, during the first session of the first Congress under the Constitution. When were they adopted? *Ans.* Having been ratified by three-fourths of the states, they were declared adopted in 1791.

1st Article.—What declaration does the first amendment make, respecting religion? What, respecting the freedom of speech? What, respecting the freedom of the press? What, respecting the right of petition?

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal

2d Article.—What is the declaration respecting the right of the people to keep and bear arms?

3d Article.—What is said of quartering soldiers?

4th Article.—What is said of searches and seizures? What is said of the issuing of warrants?

5th Article.—What is said of holding persons to answer for crimes? What is said of a second trial for the same offence? What is the meaning of the clause that no person shall "be twice put in jeopardy," etc.? *Ans.* It means that no person shall be a second time tried for an offence of which he has been legally acquitted or convicted. When shall not a person be compelled to witness against himself? What guarantee of protection to life, liberty, and property is given? When only can private property be taken for public use?

case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

6th Article.—What right shall a person accused of crime have? What right, as to the witnesses against him? What right, as to the witnesses in his favor? What right, as to the assistance of counsel?

7th Article.—In what suits shall the right of trial by jury be preserved? In what way only shall the re-examination of facts tried by a jury be made?

8th Article.—What is said of bail, fines, and punishments?

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XIII.*

SECTION I.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. II.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

9th Article.—What is said of rights retained by the people?

10th Article.—What is said of the powers reserved to the states?

11th Article.—What is said of the restriction upon the judicial power? What is the history of the eleventh amendment? *Ans.* It was proposed by Congress in 1794, and declared adopted in 1798.

13th Article.—SECTION I.—What is said of slavery and involuntary servitude?

SEC. II.—What power has Congress with reference to this subject? What is the history of the thirteenth amendment? *Ans.* It was proposed in 1865 and declared adopted in December of the same year.

* For the twelfth amendment, see page 25.

THE
FAREWELL ADDRESS
OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON,

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ON HIS DECLINING A SECOND RE-ELECTION.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you at the same time to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty,

and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove of my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say, that I have with good intentions contributed toward the organization and administration of the government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of any qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious—vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging—in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism—the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guaranty of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence:—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free constitution which is the work of your hands may be sacredly maintained—that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these states, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation, and so prudent a use of this blessing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the

apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jeal-

ous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the Independence and Liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South*, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national

navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted.—The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the *secure* enjoyment of indispensable *outlets* for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels the immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalry alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence likewise they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are mauspidious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty. In this sense it is,

that your Union ought to be considered as the main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by *geographical* discriminations—*Northern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and the

universal satisfaction at the event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the MISSISSIPPI: they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, toward confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the UNION by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make, and to alter their Constitutions of Government. But the Constitution which at

any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterward the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Toward the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts.—One method of assault may be to effect in the form of the constitution

alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in greatest rankness, and it is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another,

sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual. and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms: kindles the animosity of one part against another, foment occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another. There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true: and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being con-

stant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, **RELIGION** and **MORALITY** are indis-

pensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tributes of PATRIOTISM, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it, can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it, is to use it as sparingly as possible—avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace; but remember also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise

the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your Representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all: religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt but in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantage which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another, disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained;

and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity: gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions; to practise the arts of sedition, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, toward a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interest.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have

with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world: so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my

opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest.

But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking or granting exclusive favors or preferences;—consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another: that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish—that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has

hitherto marked the destiny of nations: But if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which jus-

tice and humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity toward other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

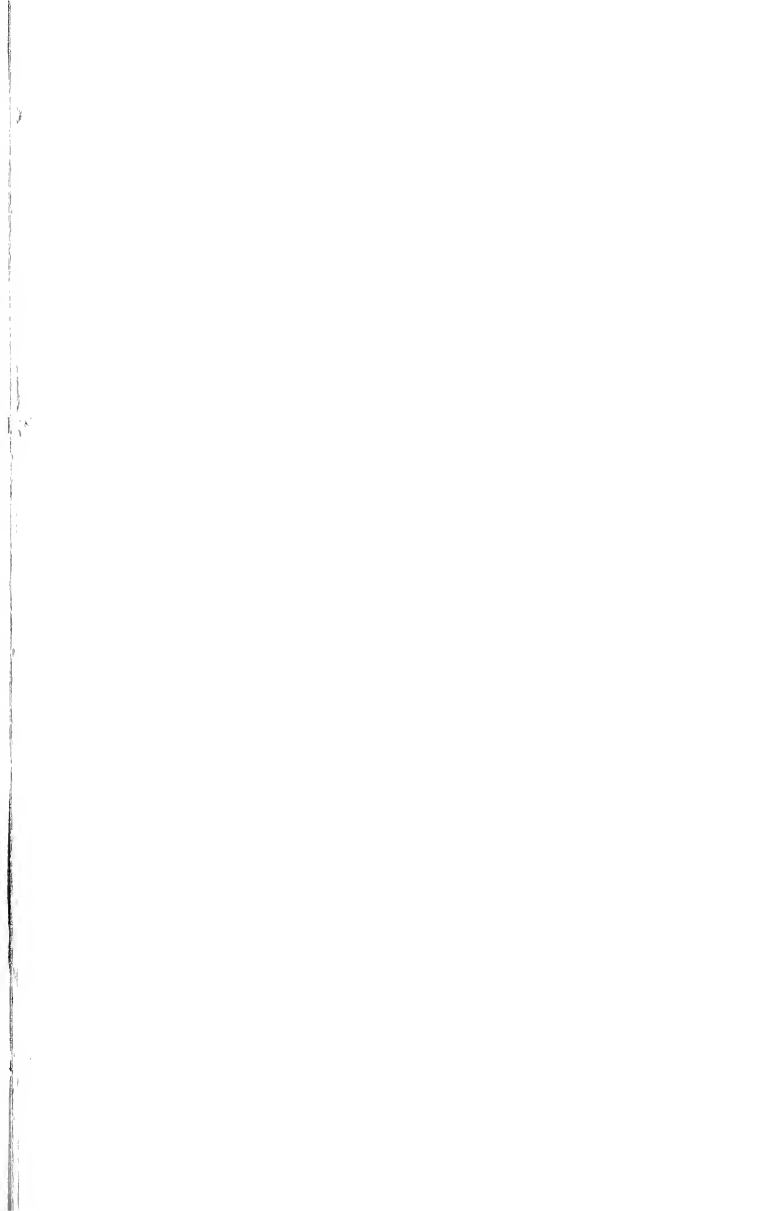
Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my own defects, not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love toward it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES,
17th September, 1796.

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